THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
F. E. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$6 00
Address, GAZETTE.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867. NUMBER 278.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THAT CALL.

We referred briefly on Saturday to the call which had been published, requesting Mr. James Blackmore to permit his name to be used as a citizens' candidate for the office of Mayor. We have no objection to the members of Mr. B.'s political party thus paying him compliment, but it is out of the usual course of things to palm off on the community a Democratic electioneering document as a thing emanating from the people without party distinction. Any person acquainted with the political complexion of his fellow citizens will readily observe that nearly every name attached to the call belongs to a Democrat. The call weakens Mr. Blackmore's chances and strengthens Mr. Riddell. It weakens the former inasmuch as it shows who are the men putting him forward for municipal honors at the cost of a Republican defeat; and it strengthens the latter by developing the trickery of the Democrats in endeavoring to defeat him by sailing under false colors. Personally we have nothing to urge against Mr. Blackmore, other than his life-long adherence to the party which has been friendly to slavery and hostile to the Union. His opponent, John W. Riddell, Esq., has ever been an active member of the Republican party; has repeatedly, and in various positions of honor and trust, demonstrated that he is endowed with rare legal talents and executive abilities, and eminently qualified for the discharge of duties pertaining to the office of Mayor. He is worthy generous support from all Republicans, and so is every gentleman placed on the recently nominated ticket, and if we are not sadly mistaken in the tone of the people, all will be inducted into office by as large majorities as were ever awarded any other other candidates for municipal honors.

A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

It has recently been stated in our columns that a "course of Scientific Lectures is to be delivered before the Peabody Institute in Baltimore" this winter. Many other cities are to have their course or courses of "Scientific Lectures." Not a word is said of anything of the kind in this city. Why is this? Have we so many such courses in our institutions of learning and are they of such a character and so well attended as to render a public course unnecessary? or are our tastes so low that we do not desire and would not appreciate them?

Our numero is and large manufacturing establishments should be conducted on scientific principles to secure the best results at the least expense. A great saving of materials and of labor and new or greatly improved machinery would be secured by the diffusion of knowledge, and especially scientific knowledge, among our operatives. We should have workmen capable of performing better and nicer work. We should not be importing steam engines from Rhode Island.

We hear it often said that we Pittsburghers are practical people. If we are so in the true and high sense, then why should we not seek to give to all of our sons, at least, a knowledge of the sciences relating to the branches of industry in which they are, or are to be employed. Are we willing to plod along in our fathers steps, with rude machinery and uncultivated labor, and to be far behind other cities East and West in scientific knowledge? It is true we have readings and occasional popular lectures on different, disconnected subjects, affording but little useful information. People do not go to be informed. Can we not pay something to be instructed? If the views and tastes of people are not up to this point, can they not be raised to it? Cannot a beginning be made? One thing is very certain, that we never shall attain this elevation without the trial," and repeated trials it may be. Money making is the object of our manufacturing and our trade; it should not extend to our lectures. This is degrading our lecture system. It should be intended and adapted to benefit our people and to improve and elevate the public taste, not simply and directly to make money. Are there not men in our community intelligent and far-seeing enough, and sufficiently regardless of the gains or losses in such a matter to take hold of this subject? Shall our dirt and smoke forever hide the light of knowledge and science from the minds of our youth, and doom us to the perpetual disgrace of a want of appreciation of useful scientific learning, much less of the highest culture.

Amongst all that has been said about Thanksgiving the Democratic idea of divesting it of a religious character is rather new. The *World* appears uneasy lest Radicals may regard the nationalization of the institution as an endorsement of Puritanism, and says "that the day should be kept with sermons in the churches may or may not be a homage to its traditional origin, and certainly does in no wise detract from its general social uses." It is well that religious worship does not sport Thanksgiving entirely, for our *worldly* friends; and there are few, we think, of the party of which the *World* claims to be the press representation, who will not agree that Thanksgiving is a religious institution; and however immately this may be connected in the mind of the *World* with Radicalism, the religious aspect of the day will still be its most prominent aspect in the minds of the best portion of the community.

A pedestrian sell has taken place in Albany. A man there was to run sixty-four miles in nine hours. It is stated that he did not go the whole distance, that he rode nearly all the way both there and back, and that he did it in six hours, which, as all acknowledge that he did go somehow, fifty-eight miles, is a sheer impossibility. Pedestrianism is capable of deception as well as other things.

Last year England got all the meteors and we had only a few stragglers; this year England did not have any on account of a fog. Paris, however, enjoyed them finely, and we understand that the Parisians enjoy meteors, and all things which come up suddenly, shine brightly, and then disappear.

Some of the State guards got drunk in Jackson, Tenn., on Sunday last and created a disturbance, whereat some citizens, horrified at the apparition of a drunken man in their town, but having become used to murder, fired upon them. Several shots were returned, but no one was seriously hurt.

A brakeman in Canada was dragged by a train of cars for miles, he holding on by a railing while his feet kicked over the sleepers in the road. The unfortunate man wore out his boots.

A board of trade has been organized in Denver, Colorado.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Message and Documents.

Currency Comptroller's Report.

Thanksgiving Day at the Capital.

The Howard University.

Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

is in type. It was again the subject of Cabinet consideration to-day. All the members of the Cabinet were present, including General Grant. The message is moderate and conciliatory in tone, but it argues that the Congressional plan of reconstruction a failure, and that the country had pronounced against it at the fall elections. Economy and retrenchment and uniform taxation are recommended as a means to effect the restoration of specie payments.

THE MARYLAND SENATOR.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met this morning to examine into the case of Senator Hawes, of Maryland. It will be remembered that when he appeared last March to take his seat it was alleged he had in various ways given aid and comfort to the rebels during the war and his credentials were accordingly referred for examination. John J. Cisco and other prominent citizens are here as witnesses.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency printed for the week amounted to $455,000; shipped, $200,775; United States notes shipped, $136,000; National Bank notes shipped, $180,300. The fractional currency destroyed amounted to $94,000. The receipts of Customs for the week ending the 25th inst. was $211,400.

LIMITING CIRCULATION.

The Finance Committee will press to a vote Mr. Fessenden's bill limiting the circulation of Northern banks and increasing it South.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Wm. B. Davis as agent for the Indians of the Cherokee agency.

IMPACHMENT.

Only fifty-seven votes can be counted in the House in favor of impeachment.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week were $3,114,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1867.

MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

The President's Message and accompanying documents will be communicated to Congress on Tuesday. Copies were mailed to-day in order to reach distant points by that time.

CURRENCY COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Comptroller of Currency, relative to the failures of National Banks: Since the organization of the first National Bank, June 20th, 1863, up to October 1st, 1867, ten National Banking Associations have failed. Their aggregate capital is $1,870,000. Their aggregate liabilities and circulation, $1,187,900; deposits and other liabilities due the public, $3,372,200—total $4,560,100. The circulation will be paid in full, so the public will sustain no loss. The depositors and the bonds deposited as securities for the same would to-day realize a surplus of some $250,000, that would be applied to the payment of general creditors, $3,372,200. From the above he comes to the conclusion they will realize a sum sufficient to pay seventy per cent. to the creditors, leaving a total ultimate loss estimated at $1,000,000. The strength their failure of about $1,000,000. The failures of National Banks while they have thus far occurred may in every instance be directly traced to dishonesty or incompetency of bank officials, and the habitual violation of the plainest provisions of the law under which they were organized. A Government director was not included in the above mentioned item of deposits and other liabilities to the public. The only loss to the Government will result from the failure of the Merchants National Bank of Washington, which has been investigated by a Congressional Committee. The estimate of the total of the ultimate loss sustained by the public does not include the amounts which may be recovered from stockholders on personal property.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Thanksgiving Day at the Capital—The Howard University—Business in Congress—Gen. Howard's Rescript—The Cotton Tax.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1867.

The Thanksgiving is very generally observed to-day throughout this city, in accordance with the proclamation of both the President of the United States and the Mayor of Washington. Appropriate religious exercises in all the churches, sermons touching quite generally upon the public ends, the position of the impeachment and the coming future of America. The sermon heard by your correspondent was very much in accord with the timely article in the GAZETTE of Wednesday on "Misdemeanor." It has ever been the curse of our politics that a morally weak and facile majority are not swayed by the simple question—"*What is right,*" but rather what will carry the next election? "What will continue me, at present member of Congress from Buncombe, in my present eligible and pleasant seat?" Oh for the hearty faith of Adams the elder—"Sink or swim, live or die, I am for the Declaration!"

Ought the President to be impeached? Is it right in the eye of God? Is it a great duty to show forth to all, high and low, rich and poor, that this man, though in the high place of the nation, is yet so high that he can do wrong with impunity? Shall we as a people hold him to the sacred discharge of his duty under that solemn oath of office, or will we, slavishly, yielding up even its theory of righteousness, glide along in the pleasant path of present gratification, putting off that evil day which, in the ways of sin, will come at last. Oh! how dreadful, how withering! Even as the rain of fire and brimstone came on Sodom, and the cities of the plain, blotting them out forever! Such was tone of the discourse.

And looking at the question simply as one of party politics and aside from any higher considerations which may nevertheless belong to it—it is true, true to the letter, that the American people do detest a twaddler, a dauber, adjouster, and read out of place, and repudiate and spew out, all men and parties who hesitate and draw back and flinch before the stern demands of the occasion. When a party in this country shows an inability to manage affairs, fails to respond to the demands of the times, no eye is so sharp to observe it as that of the fickle public. The Republican party is as much a child of our great revolution as was that of the commonwealth in the days of Cromwell. During the war it was strongest when it most firmly held an iron hand upon the great nerve of power, directed fearlessly the ship of state, and steered her as if the breeze were posperous, though really no light shone upon the roaring reefs threatening on every hand. Did it not weakly leave the helm, when the bitterest strife was over, to a pirate and when his true character was discovered, why was he not hurled at once overboard? What madness to suppose that we could wait as a nation till some other man could be elected to take his place at the helm! He has improved his time and brought over a part of the crew to accept him as captain, and recognize his steering northward the port for which we originally set out!

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Yet, while these great questions remain unanswered, or, if we may infer from all indications, to be answered according to the dictates of a temporizing policy, there are great moral interests of the whole people in the strong hands of faithful public servants which are being built up according to the eternal principles of justice. The Howard University is one of these grand enterprises, directed by that Christian soldier, Gen. Howard. Under a late act of Congress a fine tract of land was purchased by him last summer, in the immediate vicinity of this city, and thereupon a commodious college building is now being erected of a stone manufactured under the patent of the American Building Brick Company. The building will look as if made of marble. Fine, convenient and extensive dormitories of the same material are rising also—the whole overlooking this city from an eminence, and shining as a beacon of progress to all who may look upon them. These buildings are to accommodate students already attending their studies in temporary structures on the estate before named, and such others as may offer. The first catalogue is already issued. No less than ninety-four students have been in attendance, and their progress has afforded great encouragement to the teachers. Pupils are received without distinction of race or color, and their progress in learning and the honors to be bestowed depend upon the abilities and merit of the scholar. The course of study marked outcecupies three years for its completion, and includes the classics, the higher mathematics, and belles-lettres. There is also a Normal Department, where teachers for the unlettered millions are to be taught. The organization of the institution is as yet in an incohate condition. It contemplates not only collegiate but theological and medical departments, and preliminary steps have already been taken toward the endowment of chairs in the two latter. The tuition is *One Dollar* per month, and even this will be remitted in case of indigent students.

CONGRESS.

Very little has been done so far in either House. The impeachment report having been made, several speeches on the financial question, and a general declaration of "What do you think of it?" by the copperheads, everything has subsided into a thanksgiving quiet. The Republicans have as yet held no general caucus; the other side of the House have announced their intention of holding one next week. Many nominations to fill federal offices are said to be in the hands of the President, who will not, however, send them in to the Senate until the regular Session. Among others is named the Mission to Ecuador, Hon. Tom. Ford being a prominent candidate therefor. Your readers will remember him as an effective stump speaker among them as long ago as in the Fremont campaign. He was so unfortunate as to be in command of the 32d Ohio volunteers at the surrender of our forces at Harper's Ferry, and a good deal of double-less undeserved blame was upon him on account of it. I say undeserved, because Mr. Lincoln must have thought so, or he would not have accepted his resignation, after so much had been said and done about the surrender, bearing upon Col. Ford. Since the war he has been a successful chain agent here, and recently has come out as an effective worker and speaker in the temperance reform, and more recently made an open profession of religion in connection with the Methodist communion. How, under such circumstances, can he expect a nomination from the Executive?

GEN. HOWARD

Has just returned from his tour to the far West, where he has been examining schools, and working generally in the great interests committed to his charge. It was expected that the President would muster him out at the same time with General Sickles, but yesterday an official order was promulgated mustering out all the volunteer officers now in service *except* Gen. H. and his disbursing officers. This leaves the General in the rank he held in the army during the war, i. e. Brigadier General in the Regular Army and Major General of Volunteers—giving him the rank and pay of the latter. It was published some time ago that he had been reduced to his rank in the Regular Army, but that was a mistake. It was optional with the President to confirm him in the higher rank, above mentioned, but he cannot disturb him in his Regular Army rank; nor can he be removed from the latter position at all except as the result of a court martial. Gen. H. has recommended the discontinuance of the Bureau from the 1st of July, but it is the impression among many of the best friends of our cause that it ought to be continued. This will be decided, however, on the facts developed by the examination before the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, of which Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, is Chairman.

THE COTTON TAX.

It is believed that the Committee of Ways and Means have unanimously agreed upon a resolution in favor of the repeal of this act, and that the report will be adopted by Congress. The high price which cotton bore when the law was enacted no longer rules, and America has no more the monopoly of cotton growing. Her people have encouraged planters in fighting against their country's flag was spent by the capitalists of England in completing railways to the cotton fields of India. The flaw cotton bore in England meantime stirred up the Egyptians and other tropical or semi-tropical countries to enter upon cotton culture, and so it has come to pass that cotton, from being king, has become, in fact, a poor and dependent subject. It is the just Nemesis of the southern rebellion. It is failure continued and pursuing the lost cause. We hear of enterprises now on foot in parts of the South for emigration in large bodies to Brazil, the Caribbean Islands, and especially to Jamaica. In the latter island, though the negro is not, by law, a slave, there are frequent opportunities offered to kill a fool of them with impunity, as was enjoyed under a recent British Governor in that Island.

VIATOR.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proclamation of Gov. Flanders—The Loyal League.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Governor Flanders has issued a proclamation forbidding all connection with those parties who were attempting to procure the passage of a bill from Congress to build levees, and says any and all persons claiming to act by State authority in this matter assume powers that do not belong to the State, and declares null and void the contracts intered into by E. H. Angemar and Chas. Ledaurie, the Commissioners of the Board of Levees, who are stipulated that the State was to pay a bonus of of twenty per cent on the loan as appropriated. He also revokes the Commissions of Angemar and Ledaurie as agents of the State.

General Hancock's order is having a healthy effect.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered by a negro member expressing the sense of the Convention as opposed to the General Amnesty. It was laid over.

A resolution offered, that the first permanent duty of the Convention is to form a Constitution, and to dispense with all minor business until this was accomplished, was laid over.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an ordinance providing certain changes in the organic law of the State, to the effect that the Legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the State and provide for their support by taxation—all children between the ages of six and eighteen years to be admitted without distinction as to race, color or previous condition—no separate establishment for any race—a University to be established in New Orleans, open to all students capable of matriculation without distinction of race, color or previous condition. Another section provides for the maintenance of a Government school. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution of thanks to God for the success of the Radical Republican majority in this State was laid over under the rules.

A resolution that no property qualification be required for any State, parish or municipal office of honor, trust or emolument, was referred.

The two last resolutions were offered by negro members.

The resolution offered yesterday that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the New Orleans *Republican* and be paid for, was debated to-day, and tabled by four majority.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. McMillan, to ratify the acts of the Legislature of 1866, for the issue of bonds and to provide means for repairing and constructing the levees, was made the special order for Monday next.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

HOUSE.

The order last Wednesday being that no business should be done to-day, there was a thin attendance, not more than fifty or sixty being present.

A. H. Bailey appeared and took the oath.

Mr. MAYNARD moved a recess until half-past ten o'clock Monday morning. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Successful Forging Operations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, December 1.—A swindler calling himself R. T. Colonna, bearing a forged letter of introduction from H. B. Claflin, of New York, has obtained six thousand dollars in currency from the First National Bank of Charleston, besides a check for $1,000 on the National Bank, Augusta, by depositing checks on the First National Bank and Suffolk National Bank of Boston. He decamped last Monday, and nothing has since been heard of him.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Explosion.

Contract for British Mails.

Fenian Excitement Renewed.

American Finances in Germany.

Thaddeus Stevens Denounced.

Italy and the Roman Conference.

Vesuvius in Grand Eruption

Mail Service for Germany.

The South American War.

Imposing Demonstrations by Fenians at Cork and Manchester.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMSHIP EXPLOSION.

LONDON, November 30.—Additional particulars of the explosion of the steamship Bouboulina at Liverpool yesterday are published. The Bouboulina was a Grecian steamer, recently turned over to that Government, and built in this country during the latter years of the war in the United States for Frazer, Trenholm & Co. Her original name was Colonel Lamb. The explosion occurred about six o'clock in the morning, when the Bouboulina was getting up steam preparatory to leaving. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were on board at the time, and it is thought at least forty were killed. The Bouboulina had a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the Grecian Government.

MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, November 30.—Some particulars of the contract with the Cunard Steamship Line, for carrying the British mails, have been made public. The Line is to receive £80,000 for weekly service between Liverpool and New York, for one year.

FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 30.—Warren, Halpine and Castello, the Fenian prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of years, were to-day brought from Dublin to Pentonville to suffer their sentences. They were handcuffed and strongly guarded.

THE FENIAN BURKE.

LONDON, November 30—*Evening.*—The Fenian Burke was up for examination at Bow street to-day. Massey testified at considerable length. No decision was reached.

SERIOUS APPREHENSIONS OF A FENIAN OUTBREAK.

LONDON, December 1.—There is considerable excitement on account of the Fenians. An outbreak is feared at Manchester, where arms had been seized by the police authorities. Only one arrest had been made. Dispatches from Cork, received late to-night, make mention of serious apprehensions there also.

ABYSSINIA WAR TAX.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The proposed income tax to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war passed the second reading in Commons this evening.

FENIAN FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 1.—*Evening.*—To-day the obsequies of Allen, Gould and Larkin were observed here with much solemnity by the Irish inhabitants. A funeral procession proceeded through the streets and a meeting was held. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings, and no disturbance whatever occurred. The demonstration, though considerable in numbers, did not equal the one made in Cork to-day.

LIKE DEMONSTRATION IN CORK.

CORK, Dec. 1.—*Evening.*—A great demonstration of sympathy for the three Fenians executed at Manchester was made here to-day. The ceremonies were similar to those which took place on Sunday last in London. The funeral procession was very long and imposing. It was headed by a lofty catafalque, trimmed with green and black, and drawn by six horses. This was followed by nearly twenty thousand persons, most of whom wore the green emblem shrouded with crape. Over fifteen hundred women took part in the procession, and several Priests were observed marching in the ranks. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

GERMANY.

AMERICAN FINANCES AND POLITICS—THAD. STEVENS DENOUNCED.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—A large meeting was held yesterday, at which American politics and finances were discussed. T. S. Fuy, an American, severely attacked Thaddeus Stevens as a demagogue and repudiator, and denied that his views were those of the American people.

CONTRACT FOR MAIL SERVICE.

BERLIN, December 1.—The Prussian government, through its postal department, has signed a new contract with the Hamburg and American Steam Packet Company and the North German and Lloyds' Steamship Company for regular mail service from Hamburg and Bremen to New York. By the terms of the contract many additional facilities are given to the public and special provision made for the transmission of samples of merchandize by mail.

FRANCE.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, November 30.—Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the French Senate yesterday, said the stay of the French troops now remaining in Roman territory would be brief and was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the General European Conference proposed by the Emperor was to remove this distrust.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAYAN WAR.

LISBON, Dec. 1.—The mail steamer from Brazil has arrived. The news from the seat of war on the Parana was, that the allied cavalry made an attack on the Paraguayan forces, which the Brazilians claimed resulted in a complete victory for the allies. Brazilian reports of the fight say Lopez's loss was one thousand while two hundred prisoners, while the loss of the allies was only eighty killed.

ITALY.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

FLORENCE, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Naples to-day states that Vesuvius is now in a grand state of eruption.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE.

Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed Conference. Yesterday an official was sent to France asking certain explanations. The final answer of Italy will depend on the nature of Napoleon's reply.

AUSTRIA.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—In the Reichsrath yesterday a draft for a new Constitution was adopted, after strenuous resistance by the Liberals.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Bogota in a State of Revolution—Revolt in Peru—Vessel Pounderod—Simon Bolivar's Son Reported Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall on the 22d of November, has arrived.

The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived at Panama on Nov. 1st, in forty-four and a half days, running time from New York.

Advices from Bogota to October 16th state that the trial of Mosquera was unconcluded. Demonstrations of sympathy for Mosquera compelled the President of the Senate on several days to have the public removed from the house, and Congress was guarded constantly by soldiers to prevent an attack by Mosquera's friends. President Acosta's government was in a dangerous position, several States having energetically protested against the interference of the General Government in the affairs of the State of Tolima. The press of the State of Cauca speak openly of severing connection with the Federal Government and declaring itself independent, and a Commissioner from the State of Antioqua had arrived at Popagan to arrange a common line of action if Acosta continued his unconstitutional meddling with the sovereignty of the States. A new revolutionary force was sprung in Julioma, with whom it was feared Antioqua and Cauca would make common cause, and a bloody civil war ensue. Troubles seemed to be brewing in other sections of the Republic. The reported lynching of General Herrera is denied.

The annual subvention of fifty thousand dollars to the State of Panama has been withdrawn by Congress. The annual budget shows a deficiency of over two millions for the current year, and that of the million dollars paid to the Government on the ratification of the Panama Railroad contract over three hundred thousand dollars have been expended in two months.

A new guano deposit had been discovered between Caldrea and Puerto Engleo, in Chili.

President Prado, of Peru, was at the head of an immense army in the front of Ariquapa. Though some of the rebels deserted and joined the national army, the great bulk adhered to his cause. It is stated the whole country was prepared to rebel, if the revolt at Ariquapa was not speedily crushed. Some small outbreaks in country districts have been suppressed. Some exiled Spaniards returned to Callos, and the President was resolved to annul the decree of exile-many of which were to those who had been hostile to the Republic.

The new Colombian steamer Cuayaspad foundered at sea September 23d, between the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago, on a voyage from England. The crew were all saved. The vessel cost $300,000 and had aboard a monument of Bolivar, destined as a receptacle for the heart of Simon Bolivar, now in the Cathedral of Bogotha, for which Congress had voted $72,000.

The Peruvian foreign Minister proposes, on behalf of his Government, that the representatives of the four Governments now united against Spain meet annually to deliberate on how to maintain and strengthen the confederacy.

The Henry Chauncey brought $325,000 in specie.

CANADA.

Parliament Proceedings—A Gang of Counterfeiters Arrested—schooners Ashore.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTOWA, November 30.—In the House last night Mr. McDougall gave notice that he would, Monday, introduce a resolution providing for a memorial to the Queen, asking the union of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and government.

A gang of counterfeiters was arrested at Castleton on Wednesday night. About two hundred weight of spurious coin, and moulds for making the same, Canadian and English pieces were found on the premises.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—The steamship Nova Scotian sailed this morning for Liverpool, the last steamer this season. Six inches of snow fell last night.

PORT COLBORN, Nov. 30.—The steamer Nevada, from Chicago, with corn for Kingston, went on the north end of Piers last night. She is leaking but will be got off without much damage. The weather is cold and it is snowing.

CHATHAM, November 30.—A block of wooden pavement fell this morning on King street, between Sixth and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Several houses in Market Square were also destroyed. Loss $35,000.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 1.—*Evening.*—The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance to-day to organize the volunteer militia of Alabama. It authorizes one company to every thousand voters, all officers to be appointed by the Governor and to do duty when the public peace cannot be kept without loyalty. A great many officers, with large emoluments, are provided for, including one Major General, three Brigadier Generals, one Adjutant, Quartermaster, Inspector, Paymaster and Surgeon General, the whole to be under command of the Governor. The Conservatives declare that this act will bring the State under a militia dynasty similar to Brownlow's, and say its expenses will necessarily greatly increase taxation.

An ordinance declaring the war debt of the State, and all liabilities created directly or indirectly in aid of the war, null and void.

An ordinance was reported by a select committee, and discussed until the hour for adjournment, providing for the extinguishment between citizens of this State, of all debts existing July 20th 1865, on payment of an installment by note of the original amount of debt.

The session of the Convention will continue through part of next week.

RICHMOND.

United States Court Adjourned—Reconstruction Convention—The Jeff Davis Indictment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, 30.—The United States Court will adjourn on Monday until the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, which meets on Tuesday. Many delegates have arrived. A caucus will be held on Monday night by the Republican members.

The following witnesses were examined on Davis' indictment: Gen. Lee, Secretary Seddon, Gen. Wickham, Hon. John Letcher, Gen. W. Mumford, John B. Baldwin, Ex-Governor of Confederate Congress, and Gen. T. S. Haymond.

The Commissioners of West Virginia to-night signed an agreement relative to the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The suit of Steinbeck & Co. against Claflin & Co., of New York, for $250,000 damages, for closing them upon an attachment, commences here on Monday.

NEW YORK

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 1, 1867.

CITY REGISTRATION.

Registration in this city for the coming municipal election reaches 135,000, but it is not believed much over 90,000 votes will be cast.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey has finally decided that the Camden and Amboy Railroad business must not be interfered with by the Raritan and Delaware Railroad, which had built a connecting branch so that they shared the monopoly of the former road of running trains between New York and Philadelphia.

Weather and Canals—Lake Disasters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30.—Cold to-day; mercury 20. Canal clear of ice, and boats moving, but if this weather continues another day will doubtless close navigation.

OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—The schooner Carthagenia, from Chicago, with a cargo of 7,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore last night on the bar below the city. The crew were taken off in a life boat. It is feared the vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 30.—The propeller Oswego went ashore last night in a bad snow storm four miles above this place. She is full of water, and pounding on the rocks. The crew of the bark Gem, with a tow-line attached, started with a life boat to rescue the crew. After the crew of the Gem left, that vessel broke loose from her dock and grounded. She had no cargo on board.

DUNKIRK, December 1.—Seven of the crew of the Oswego attempted to land yesterday afternoon. The yawl was capsized and Orrin Phillips, engineer, William Johnson, William Davis, Samuel Johnson and one other drowned. The two mates were saved and the remainder of the crew were saved this morning.

TELEGRAPH ITEMS.

—The conversion of Seven-Thirty Notes were very heavy during last week, aggregating about twenty millions.

—Rev. E. W. Dunbar last week was convicted of polygamy, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

—Navigation on the Upper Mississippi has closed. At Minneapolis on Saturday the thermometer stood at twelve degrees below zero.

—In Wright county, Minnesota, on the 15th ult., Charles F. Stowe was assaulted by one Dartmouth and son, and so badly injured that he has since died. The murderers have been arrested.

—The New York Canal Commissioners have named the 10th of December for closing the canal; but cold weather—only 16 above zero—will probably close them within twenty-four hours.

—Ely Hall, in Elmyra, New York, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The lower portion of the building was occupied by express offices. Loss, thirty to forty thousand dollars; fully insured.

—At Minneapolis, Minnesota, a horse railway company has been organized and the track will be laid as soon as practicable. Next season a daily line of steamers will be run to Minneapolis, thus transferring the headquarters of steam navigation from St. Paul to St. Anthony's Falls.

—Richard Bradley, aged eighty-one years, jeweler in Hartford, Conn., was murdered on the evening of the 26th ult. by an English thief named John Brooks and a colored man named Alex. Henry, who also robbed the store. Both have been arrested.

—The Kirkwood Hotel, at Kirkwood, fifteen miles west of St. Louis, was burned Saturday night, and nearly all the furniture destroyed. The building was owned by Samuel Turner, of St. Louis, and was insured for $18,000. The furniture belonged to Roberts & Orange, and was insured for six thousand dollars. The actual loss by the fire has not been ascertained.

HAVANA.

Arrears to Soldiers' Widows and Orphans—Santa anna's Will—Arrival of Maximilian's Body.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The Spanish Government has ordered that all arrears of dues to widows and orphans of deceased military and civil officers to be paid immediately.

The convicts from Santiago, that are to be sent to Fernando Po, are all of the lower class.

Santa Anna, before his sentence was pronounced in Mexico, made his last will and testament, declaring his property amounted to $300,000, in which is included the villa he owns in St. Thomas.

HAVANA, December 1.—The Austrian frigate Navara, having on board the remains of the late Duke Maximilian, has arrived here. The Navara brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 12th, and Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. Maximilian's remains are in charge of Admiral Tegethoff and Dr. Bortsch. The frigate will sail in a few days for Europe. On the road the people assembled in masses, but were quiet, and no demonstrations were made. The body was not permitted to be seen in the city. The Austrians have embalmed the body in prison mutilated it by cutting off the hair and clothes for the purpose of speculation.

CALIFORNIA.

Treasure for New York—Meeting of the Legislature—The Contest for Senator—Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—The Golden City, from Panama, sailed today with one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars in treasure, one million one hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred dollars for New York.

Workshops have been erected at Waverly Cove, preparatory to commencing work on the new fortifications at Tile Point, near Golden Gate.

The Legislature meets at Sacramento on Monday. Senatorial candidates are on hand. The Democrats have eighteen of a majority in joint convention.

The Pacific Railroad and Pacific Railroad has been laid from Cisco to the summit and through the great tunnel, over seven thousand feet above the sea, and the first passenger car passed through the tunnel yesterday. Twenty-four miles of track have been laid on the east sided of the mountain. A fortnight, in the open weather, will complete the gap of six miles, when connection will be made with the lower Truckee, one hundred and thirty miles east of Sacramento.

EARTHQUAKES.

The Sea Rises Fifty Feet—Damage to Merchandise and Shipping.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 18.—Another earthquake, accompanied with volcanic eruptions, has occurred. The sea rose fifty feet, doing great damage to houses and shipping.

A similar disturbance occurred at the Dutch Island of Saba and at St. Domin go. It is also reported that another earthquake has occurred at St. Thomas.

Rising Company Difficulty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The over-issues of some thirteen thousand shares of Allonez mining stock, alleged to have been done by the former officers of the Company, threaten to lead to legal proceedings. It is said some of the old officers have been arrested.

Western Penitentiary.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I happened to be looking over a late number of the *Post* and noticed an article on the Western Penitentiary, in which the editor, deeply concerned for the public interest, regrets that things are not now as they were under the old Democratic rule. He supports himself by some "suspicions" which he says prevail, that the finances and discipline are not as scientifically managed as they were before the Radical Legislature robbed the Supreme Court of one of its functions. He refers to the circumstance that the old Board delivered to the new one some $60,000 in stock in the Citizens' Bank, and takes the fact of the prison being now in debt as evidence of negligence and mismanagement.

It is true that the close of the war left the prison in a prosperous condition, owing to government patronage, the scarcity of labor, and large demand for such articles as are manufactured there. And this prosperity would doubtless have continued, had the *Post* party been successful in sustaining their Southern brethren in their fiercest demonstrations against the government. At the time of the reorganization of the Board, I understood that there was stock on hand sufficient to fully thousand dollars, which it was impossible to realize from an unsettled and rapidly declining market. Loss on manufactured articles was inevitable to individuals and corporations, as the numerous commercial failures and embarrassments in this city and elsewhere fully attest, and the *Post* might as well attribute these difficulties to variations of the weather as to mismanagement.

It has constantly been under the control of gentlemen well known for their large experience and eminent business capacity; who have with great fidelity devoted themselves to the duty of a business office, and whose only fault is that they have not been able to shift the prison, bodily, beyond the influence of universal depression.

But there is another circumstance of importance to which the *Post* avoids reference, probably owing to its wonderful capacity for the ignorance which is so universally felt by the Wardens and Inspectors, viz: the unprecedented influx of convicts, unskilled in everything but vice; whose instruction and support is a matter of much time and expense.

I am told that as a result of its over-crowded condition there are at least one hundred and fifty cells each containing two convicts, by which certainly the health and risks of escape must be vastly increased, and we think the vigilance of the Warden and other officers will be fully established by a reference to the circumstances. This they will doubtless do at the proper time. For whatever prosperity the institution enjoyed, its Democratic masters were indebted to the persistent vigor and courage with which the Republican party fought the Rebellion.

F.

Death of an Alleghenian.

—We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Gusta A. Ebert, of Allegheny city, which took place at an early hour on Saturday morning at St. Louis. The deceased resided at No. 53 Main street, and had a host of loving friends and acquaintances in this neighborhood. The remains were expected to arrive here last night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

POLITICAL.

First Ward Nominations.

On Saturday the following gentlemen were placed in nomination by the Union Republicans of the First ward, at a largely attended primary meeting. Select Council: James Reese and G. W. Coffin. Common Council: Wm. R. Boggs and John Fitzsimmons. School Directors: Wm. H. Hazen and Wm B. Hunter

1786. **PROSPECTUS.** 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest, and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives enough reading matter at any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and render the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove every interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due to its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their presentees to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up of the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia inserting the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Twenty-five years ago we first saw CHARLES DICKENS and his beautiful wife, the day after their arrival in Boston. A rough passage they had experienced, and only by the skill and energy of an able Captain had escaped a watery grave. At this time we heard Mr. DICKENS make his first speech in this country on presenting a testimonial of the gratitude of the passengers to their worthy commander. The speech, in manner and matter, was wholly unworthy the fame of the author of the "Pickwick Papers." It was puerile—wanting in the force and earnestness befitting the occasion. Six years before, his first work appeared, and he was at this time enjoying the first gush of his great and well-deserved popularity in the new field of literature he had opened. As a police reporter he had become familiar with the low and vicious, and had acquired a degree of skill in portraying their characters never, by any one, excelled. His personages exhibit a life and reality seldom seen in descriptions. We so plainly see and hear them, that we may well believe his statement that "although he has never transferred any character or scene entire, there is scarcely a character or description the nucleus and substantial body of which was not furnished from reality." All—for all are supposed to have read DICKENS—have laughed over the inimitable Sam Weller, wept over little Nell, despised mean Uriah Heap and the abominable Pecksniff. He has great genius, and, in his departments, unsurpassed power.

He first came to this country under an engagement to furnish "notes on America for general circulation" in eight months. He should have laid aside his character as "police reporter," coming to a people whom he now, in his desire for gain, describes as a "large hearted, generous, and great people," in his "beaming eyes." He was received with a welcome, seldom accorded to any untitled young stranger by any people. The noblest and most intelligent alike gave freely of their time and money to honor the genius which had so suddenly blazed forth. His most touching descriptions had moved the hearts of this great people, and their enthusiasm was aroused to the highest pitch—almost to frenzy. Thus idolized, he passed through the Northern States, and returned to England. Never were admirers more disappointed, chagrined and laughed at than were those worshippers of Mr. DICKENS. He proved himself to be unfair, ungrateful and wholly unworthy the kindness he had received.

Before his departure from England he had spoken of the general tendency to draw wide national conclusions from isolated facts; to charge the nation with the peculiarities of a few individuals met by chance on steamboats and railroad cars; and yet this is just what he did. He passed unnoticed the great, good and learned, who showed him distinguished attentions. He sought out the lowest and most base, and from them he drew his picture of America to present to his English readers. The only preacher he heard and described in Boston was the good but eccentric Father TAYLOR. The eloquent and highly cultivated CHANNING and powerful SEARS had no charms for him. In New York the vilest haunts and most depraved characters in the Five Points were the materials for his descriptions of our great metropolis. In steamboats and railroad cars he chose the tobacco spitter and the most uncultivated boor to make the civilization and refinement or want of refinement of the United States. But he came to gather materials for a book to make money, to suit the prejudices of the English people, and he accomplished his purpose. This he now calls seeing the "motes."

Again he appears among us, to make the most he can by exhibiting himself as a reader, in which character we are not aware that he excels. Publishers are eager to awaken a new interest in the sale of new editions of DICKENS' works. In their desire for profits they can overlook his long complainings of receiving no profits from his works here. He has not credited them, it is said, with what he has received. Now, there is money to be made by them and by him. Hence the "letters" inviting him here. He retracts not a whit of the past—even the more recent past—in which he showed us no sympathy in our life-struggle, but, on the other hand, joined the aristocracy in their opposition to us. Seeing our great "generosity," and that we have proved ourselves a "great" people, he has come to ask a few hundred thousand in the least time. No literary or benevolent societies are to command his services, excepting occasionally to increase his gains. The profits are to be his. He is not a "generous" giver. Even the class which he so well describes, and from whose poverty and ignorance he obtains his capital, have not received, so far as we can learn, liberally from him. Indeed, the great remedy for their sufferings, and the great hope of their elevation, he wholly ignores.

Long ago it was said that Mr. DICKENS is either blind even to the poetry of the Gospel or else so bitterly opposed to its scheme of doctrine that he will rather injure a master-piece than be indebted to Christianity for an embellishment. He who writes as if the Gospel had never been spoken of Him who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, is no neutral, but an enemy cruising under a neutral flag." Even the "keenest sorrow and grief" through which he has passed within a few years, so far as we know, have not, in any of his recent works, caused an allusion to Christianity as a truth, and as the true source of relief for human suffering.

The characters in his works of those who are christians are drawn in the most repulsive and disagreeable form. And this is not all. He would have the working-man, with all his little ones, spend the Sabbath, made for man, in no place of worship, but in the "tea-garden," smoking his pipe, or in the "lanes and summer foot paths, where the flowers and the trees preach much better sermons than he could hear in the ugly church at home."

The writings of Mr. DICKENS we have no disposition or ability to criticise. His eminent place among novelists all admit. We simply desired to state a few of the reasons which will induce many not to contribute to the $100,000. He has no special claims on the loyal American Christian people. We do not expect to diminish at all the crowd which will rush to see him. Many will go because others do, and many because they will be required to pay a high price, and it will be aristocratic to obey the order, "to be seated ten minutes before Mr. DICKENS shall enter, and to be careful not to go out while he is reading." All this is necessary to such people as are described in the "Notes." We are an "excitable" people, and easily imposed on, and we ought to forget what took place a quarter of a century ago, and all that has taken place since; to be charitable, forgiving, and to show ourselves ready to observe what is proper, and to be what he now condescends to call us, "a large hearted, generous and great people," and fit subjects for a second edition of the "Notes."

PACIFIC RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The Great Pacific Railroad, about which so much has been said, already assumes the phase of a great fact certain to be accomplished. By entrusting the wonderful enterprise to two great companies instead of one it seems the undertaking will be the sooner carried through. The Union Pacific R. R. Co., building the Eastern half, have already pushed, with great energy, their track to the foot slopes of the Rocky Mountain ranges, having built 500 miles of road in about two years. The Central Pacific R. R. Co., beginning at the Pacific side and working eastward, having accomplished a more prodigious work even, in carrying their track across California and over the Sierra Nevada range into the Salt Lake Basin. Although this work is all included within 150 miles, in point of difficulty and resistance overcome, it is more than equivalent to all that has been done on the eastern end. The crossing is made by practicable grades at an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level, and a few days hence, it is thought, will witness the passage of the trains from the wharves of Sacramento to the mines of Nevada. Already a locomotive is on the eastern slope of the range.

It appears, however, that the Pacific Railroad will not have to wait for the complete overland connection to be made a paying investment; but it is in its beginning a financial success. This is especially true of the western half, where there is already a large settlement along its route—for it appears that with the track halted at the summit of the mountains, whence the passengers and freight had to be transferred to stages and wagons, the business has been so large during the past summer as to bear comparison with the best roads in the country, and so profitable as to almost challenge belief. The inevitable traffic of such a line, when completed, will obviously require a double track at an early day, and even two sets of tracks within the next twenty years. When a laborer, or of an emigrant, can be transported from New York to San Francisco for one hundred dollars, we may expect a wholesale flitting to the El Dorado of the West, and the Great Port on the North Pacific Ocean will become second only to New York.

It is well understood that the Government furnishes, out of its credit, a large proportion of the means necessary to carry out this enterprise; and the Californians have generously added greatly to the means for the construction of their end of it. All this will be repaid fourfold in the development, prosperity, and good order assured to our Western domain, to say nothing of the enlargement of our trade with Eastern Asia. The Central Pacific Company have an army of nearly 10,000 men employed on the work, and expect to build about 260 miles across the Salt Lake Basin during next year. This will bring their road contiguous to the great Gold and Silver Mining Regions of the Salt Lake Basin; and in 1870 we may hope to see the through line finished.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are offering the First Mortgage Bonds of their Road for sale to persons seeking safe, desirable investments. By reference to their advertisement in another column the foundation and assurances of these securities will be found fully set forth.

THE ship Palmerston, fifty-seven days out from Hamburg, with 713 steerage passengers, has been detained at quarantine with small-pox aboard. Can any simple announcement be much more mournful than that. Seven hundred and thirteen poor creatures packed like herrings, and weary with a long stormy voyage, sad from their recent farewells, and tantalized with glimpses at the goal they have been striving to reach, are detained, for how long no one knows, in the same ship where others are dying of a loathsome disease. Some of those may be mothers or wives, brothers or sons, yet the kind attentions of a relative may not be bestowed on the sufferer who lies in the cramped hospital, where no one but the doctor penetrates, and one man nurse divides his time among them. The cabin passengers, if there were any, were probably vaccinated and sent off. The steerage passengers must have undergone the vaccine arrangement, too, but their time is not so precious as that of the cabinites in the eyes of the captain, and for days they will languish and fumigate until at last those that are left will be landed at Castle Garden, and from thence will disappear in the throng. Seven hundred and thirteen is a very large number for one vessel, but the Palmerston is a four-masted iron ship, built for a steamer, and altered into an emigrant ship.

Mark Twain on the Quaker City.

"Mark Twain," a passenger on the Quaker City, thinks the Holy Land excursion one of the most doleful voyages of the century, and thus describes it in the New York *Herald*:

"The steamer Quaker City has accomplished at last her extraordinary voyage and returned to her old pier at the foot of Wall street, after an absence of five months and a half. The expedition was a success in some respects, in some it was not. Originally it was advertised as a 'pleasure excursion.' Well, perhaps it was a pleasure excursion, but it certainly did not look like one; certainly it did not act like one. Anybody's and everybody's notion of a well conducted funeral is that there must be a hearse and a corpse, and chief mourners and mourners by courtesy, many old people, much solemnity, no levity, and a prayer and a sermon withal. Three-fourths of the Quaker City's passengers were between forty and seventy years of age! There was a pic-nic crowd for you! It may be supposed that the other fourth was composed of young girls. But it was not. It was chiefly composed of jolly old batchelors and a child of six years. Let us average the ages of the Quaker City's pilgrims, and set the figure down at fifty years. Is any man insane enough to imagine that this pic-nic of patriarchs sang, made love, danced, laughed, told anecdotes, dealt in ungodly levity? In my experience they sinned little in these matters. No doubt it was presumed here at home that these frolicsome veterans laughed and sang and romped all day, and kept up a noisy excitement from one end of the ship to the other, and that they played blind man's buff, or danced quadrilles and waltzes on moonlight evenings on the quarter deck; and that at odd moments of unoccupied time they solaced a laconic item or two in the journals they opened on such an elaborate plan when they left home, and then skurried off to their whist and euchre tables under their cabin lamps. If these things were presumed, the presumption was at fault. The venerable excursionists were not gay and frisky. They played no blind man's buff; they dealt not in whist; they skirked not the irksome journal, for, alas! most of them were even writing books. They never romped they talked but little, they never sang save in the nightly prayer meeting. The pleasure ship was a synagogue, and the pleasure trip was a funeral excursion without a corpse. [There is nothing exhilerating about a funeral excursion without a corpse.] A free, hearty laugh was a sound that was not heard oftener than once in seven days about those decks or in those cabins, and when it was heard it met with precious little sympathy. The excursionists danced, on three separate evenings, long, long ago (it seems an age), quadrilles, of a set, made up of five ladies and five gentlemen, (the latter with handkerchiefs around their arms to signify their sex), who timed their feet to the solemn wheezing of a melodeon; but even this melancholy orgie was voted to be sinful, and dancing was discontinued.

The pilgrims played dominoes when too much "Josephus," or "Robinson's Holy Land Researches," or book writing made recreation necessary—for dominoes is about as mild and sinless a game as any in the world, perhaps, excepting always the ineffably insipid division they call playing at croquet, which is a game where you don't pocket any balls, and don't carom on anything or any consequence, and when you are done nobody has to pay, and there are no cigars or drinks to sawoff, and consequently there isn't any satisfaction whatever about it—they played dominoes till they were rested, and then they blackguarded each other privately till prayer time. When they were not sea sick they were uncommonly prompt when the dinner gong sounded. Such was our daily life on board the ship—solemnity, decorum, dominoes, prayers, slander. It was not lively enough for a pleasure trip; but it would have made a gorgeous funeral excursion. It is all over now; but when I look back, the idea of these venerable fossils skipping forth on a six months' picnic seems exquisitely ludicrous. The advertised title of the expedition—"The Grand Holy Land Pleasure Excursion"—was a ghastly misnomer. "The Grand Holy Land Funeral Procession," would have been much better.

Fortune's Freaks.

There has recently arrived in New Orleans a former citizen who, during the years that have elapsed since the war, has met enough adventures to fill one of Dumas' best volumes. During this period he has been operating and moving about in Mexico, but capricious fortune has treated him scurvily, and he now returns to his old home, "flat broke, but cheerful," and ready to commence at his old business as gaily as ever.

At the commencement of the war he was a flourishing merchant in a large house, but he left this to accept the rank of colonel in the Confederate army. He was, however, gobbled by Butler, when he came to New Orleans, and for some answer was sent to Ship Island. He finally was released from there upon giving bond for $100,000 not to return to the Confederate army, and succeeded in presenting such arguments to one of Butler's staff that he was not only suffered to leave for Mexico for the purpose of establishing a house there, but he was sent on his way rejoicing.

His dream succeeded after his arrival at Matamoras, *a merveille*. He was fortunate in bringing in the only goods that could be obtained there, and they did not need much advertisement to make them sell. Becoming acquainted with the leaders of the Imperial party, he obtained a contract for building a railroad though that country, and was already beginning to estimate his fortune by the hundred thousand dollars, when things took a bad turn, not only for Maximilian, but for our hero and his fortune. He had some vessels in a harbor approached by the enemy that could not get out of the range of their guns, and the latter amused themselves by sending the vessels and all their cargoes to the bottom.

Our hero himself was captured, and, awkwardly enough, with a paper on his person bearing the signature of Maximilian, to which the Republicans were disposed to attach too much importance. In fact, it might have gone hard with him had he not succeeded in explaining the necessity for his quick departure to a Scotch captain who, lucky enough, happened to be a brother Mason.

But, not to make the story too long, he was allowed to make his escape, and has returned to New Orleans, to meditate upon the mutability of human affairs, and to recommence his fortune. He has already opened a store upon a side street, and having been befriended so far by his luck star, there is no doubt his affairs will soon stand on a more prosperous basis than ever.

PAIN IS A REAL THING, and no phantasm. What is more excruciating than the misery of a toothache or an earache, too often proceeding from a neglected grinder that might have been kept perfect if the victim had used WARD'S FAULTLESS AND POWERFUL DENTIFRICE. Sold wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

RUINS.—We scarcely pick up a paper in which the eye does not meet with this heading—the ruins of Pompeii, Nineveh, or some other monument of the past. And how little do we think that every day we live in or pass by ruin rapidly progressing around us. The ruin of a fine set of teeth is to its owner a great loss, but one that can be prevented by a free use of WARD'S FLUID AND SOLID ODONTINE. Sold wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

A Card to Sensible People.

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forcast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels; in a word, your organs and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be wise," says the proverb; but "be wise enough that you may not suffer" is the wiser maxim; and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most gentle. As a remedy as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is nothing in all the vegetable specifics at present known, which even approaches it in efficacy.

ANTIC PA'S THE ENEMY. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, hepatic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not? If you would, trust the guardian. A bottle or two of the great defensive medicine of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, will strengthen and brace up your nervous powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which is exhaled in perspiration through your pores is turned aside and rendered innocuous. As a preventive counteractive agent it is thorough, needed, and you have it in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Don't wait for the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and frustrate all its evil consequences. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure nervous ailments, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

Important to Country Merchants.

Merchants visiting the city to lay in their supply of goods would do well to call at the great medicine emporium of DR. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and put in a supply of his invaluable PECTORAL SYRUP and BLOOD SEARCHER, the former of which has been used in the Doctor's practice for over twenty years, and has raised thousands from the consumptive's grave. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will invariably give satisfaction to all persons afflicted with coughs and hoarseness and the several pulmonary maladies incident to this season of the year, whilst DR. KEYSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is daily curing some of the most hopeless cases of disease, of a class little cared for by physicians, and usually deemed incurable, such as cancers, white swellings, scrofulas, tetters. It is exceeding proper now, when the change from fall to winter is about to occur, that most of those who are debilitated and prostrated by sickness, should resort to some such a remedy as DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which will not only cleanse and purify the natural channels of the human system, but at the same time sweep off debility and reinstate vigor and nervous energy. It is wholly unlike most stimulating compounds and bitters, which for a while agree, but afterwards sink into greater prostration. Country merchants and farmers cannot do better than to purchase from half a dozen to a dozen of Dr. KEYSER'S medicines, as in doing so they will realize lasting benefit upon all whose health and life has been prolonged and improved. These two medicines of DR. KEYSER'S have acquired a hold on the affections of the people commensurate only with their superlative merits.

Ask for DR KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER and take no other, at 140 Wood street, Resident consultation office, 129 Penn street.

November 25th, 1867.

The Trial by Terrapin.

"If you do not like terrapin, you will not like America," said Morton McMichael, the pleasant Mayor of Philadelphia, to an English guest. This sort of saying is becoming common in the United States. Every English traveler who finds himself in good company, especially in Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia, is tested with terrapin. He may not know what is going on; what is expected from him; but his quick sense will tell him that, on a certain dish of soup being placed before him—a black and most unsightly looking dish—the eyes of his friends and hosts are upon him. If he pauses at the sight, they wait and watch; if he recoils from the taste, they change color; if he spoils the plate away, they despair. He may as well take his portmanteau and sail for Europe. If he should smack his lips, cry "Bravo! what is this?" and call for a second helping, his fortune is complete; the company will accept him as a brother, and from that moment he will be enrolled among the choice spirits of the world, who are recognized by our cousins as Friends of America. "Once," said a great believer in this test, "I was rather staggered. A man came to Baltimore with good letters of introduction; he was a scholar and a republican; and his whole heart seemed to be alive with love for us and for our institutions. We set terrapin before him. He turned up his nose; he pushed it away. But events justified him. He was no friend of America; for when our great trouble came upon us, that man was one of the sharpest thorns in our side. How could he be a friend of America when he could not eat terrapin.—*London Athenæum.*

—*Hall's Journal of Health* is about as good authority as there is on all matters pertaining to health. It takes a common sense view of things, and there is no sense equal to the "common" article. On the subject of eating pork Dr. Hall pertinently says: "There is no trouble in eating pork in a cold climate. It is needed—or some fatty meat—for the support of life, while at the South vegetable diet is better. But whether the hog should be eaten depends on the manner in which he is kept. If he be kept as a mere scavenger on filth and rottenness the meat would be unfit to eat, as the food would enter into its composition. We see this in the difference between the hogs fed on acorns and those fed on corn. Any animal that lives on the filth and waste of cities should be rejected as food. But if the hog can can be kept cleanly and on proper food pork is as healthy as beef, or poultry, or fish." Out here in the West, where we have as yet no very large cities, and where the people are still honest, hogs are fattened on corn and sent to the slaughter houses in good condition. A constant pork diet is to be abhorred, but a good article of ham or bacon may be eaten occasionally, not only with a relish but with decided advantage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

☞ **TEMPERANCE LECTURE.** In the United Presbyterian Church, Ridge street, Allegheny, by the REV. JAMES DERMIT, ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2d, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 6, I. O. of R. M. of Birmingham. All are invited to attend. no29

☞ **REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS OF THE TENTH WARD.** Select Council—John Shipton, Dr. T. J. Gallaher.

Common Council—David Sims, Henry Daub, Jr., Jacob Beecher, John F. Brown.

Inspector of Election—John Cohen.

Assessor—John Cohen.

School Directors—H. Phipps, J. H. Miller, 3 Years; Daniel Daub, 1 Year.

Constables—John Rawkings.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

W. Simpson,	E. L. Monteith,
Joseph Phipps,	John Shipton,
D. Sims,	D. Rawkings,
John Oehler,	W. Atkinson,
John Hamilton,	Jos. Cohen,
J. H. Reed,	Jos. Kirr,
John Oehler,	John Mealy,
J. J. Slagle,	John Holmes,
Jas. Hamilton,	Jas. Monteith,
Louis Daub,	W. R. weaver,
J. B. Sutherland,	Jos. Spencer,
A. W. Mealy,	Henry Daub,
S. P. Fetzer,	John Daub.

de2:2t

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES BLACKMORE,	JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TINDLE,	JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DRAKE,	W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRAGH,	ROBERT WRAY.

JOHN ROSS, Cashier.

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed for at Birmingham Post Office, December 2nd, 1867.

Beam Mary	Hart Mrs	Huddick Ch
Benson Robert	Harris John C	Hughes Jas
Barr J mes	J	Hesse L
Bird H D	Jones Edmund	Hamilton Geo
Barker John	Johnson Wm B	N
Blodell Mary J	Johnson Joseph	Sellers Lewis
	Jewell Nelson	Seeger Francis
Cook Robert	K	Simon H J
Davis Mattie	Kreps Wolff	Shoenberger
Dever John	L	Smith John
Dickson Thos	Lunny John	Smith Wm F
Dunn J H	Lewis Samuel	Stevens Kate
Day Mary	M	Smith John
Doyle Wm, Agt	Mumbaugh J	Thomas H
Dunn Wm	Mc Cleary Edward	Thompson L
E	Mullaney John	W
Gilmore Lizzie	Mickel J P	Walters Geo
H	McGormick J	Walker Mary
Handlon J C	Mc Master Cn	Welsh Robt
	Mc Cormick J	Watson Thos
	Mc Cormick J	Way C B

E. G. KEENAN, Postmaster.

HOUSES! HOUSES!

One three-story Brick	$10,000
One three story Brick	9,000
One three story Brick	7,000
One three-story Brick	7,000
One two-story Brick	4,500
One two-story Brick	2,500
Two two-story Frames, each	1,800

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

de2:6d

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,

And all domestic goods, at the lowest cash prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

2 FIFTH STREET.

no30

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1867.

THE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE GRADING, PAVING and CURBING of the following streets in the Ninth Ward, viz.: LUMBER STREET, from Penn street to Mulberry alley; MORRIS STREET, from Penn to Smallman streets; MULBERRY ALLEY, from Morris to Rush streets; and SPRING ALLEY, from Morris to Rush streets, are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office until SATURDAY, December 7th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

AT EATON'S,

15 FIFTH STREET.

JUST OPENED.

Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers.

Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers.

Merino and Shaker Knit Half Hose.

Silk, Cloth and Lined Kid Gloves.

And Fancy Wool Scarfs and Muffers, in new and elegant styles. no30

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER LOVE and EDWIN W. TOWER, under the firm of A. LOVE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. LOVE, of Hillsboro.

A. LOVE,
E. W. TOWER.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

No. 122 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

LODGINGS.—Two respectable young gentlemen can obtain very comfortable lodging, with board, in a private family in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Inquire at No. 220 LAUCUS ST., ALLEGHENY, But a short walk from the Hand street or Suspension Bridge.

$25 FOR 14 HOURS' WORK.—A good, steady man can secure, for a small sum of money, two well established paper routes, that will pay him the above amount by two hours' work each morning. Call on CAMPBELL, at GAZETTE OFFICE, Friday November 29th, from 9 to 11 A. M. no28

PEACHES AND APPLES.

100 bush. choice new halves Dried Peaches:
100 " " Dried Apples;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—A full supply of choice brands "Saint Louis" Family Flour, constantly on hand by SCHOMAKER & LANG
d2 172 and 174 Wood street.

LEATHER BELTING of a superior quality, used exclusively for our sales, and warranted to give satisfaction, for sale at 56 and 58 St. Clair street,

A. H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, of every description; also, Rapid mail Pants, Fishing Boots, &c., at 56 and 58 St. Clair street,

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

MILLER'S LUBRICATING and PORTABLE ROPE PACKING, of all sizes, at 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., &c., For sale at the India Rubber Depot, No. 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n29 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

C. M. ARMSTRONG..... A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

CAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near 12th Works.

☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

WINTER BOOTS.

MEN'S TRIPLE SOLE, DOUBLE UPPER, CALF BOOTS.

MEN'S TAP SOLE CALF BOOTS.

MEN'S FRENCH CALF SEWED BOOTS.

Also, a full assortment of

Long Leg Rubber Boots,

For Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

ARCTIC & RUBBER OVERSHOES,

Of different varieties.

All of these goods are of the BEST QUALITY, and

Adapted to the Season,

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,

71 Wood Street,

CORNER OF FOURTH.

de2:83MWS

GOODS AND PRICES

TO SUIT ALL.

MAGRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 MARKET STREET,

Would invite the attention of the public to their large stock of

Ladies' Wool Shawls;
Ladies' and Children's Wool Hoods;
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Skirts;
Children's Wool Mitts;
Children's Wool Leggins;
Wool Wristlets, of all colors.

We also offer for sale one of the finest and cheapest lots of

Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Gloves,

Such, Cloth, Merino, Silk, &c.

We have also in stock the most complete assortment of

Gent's Merino and Wool Coats; Gent's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; Gent's Canvas Traveling Shirts; in the best styles of Collars and Ties; also, a large stock of hosiery, at lowest Eastern prices. A splendid lot of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Also, Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fine Jerseys for Veils, Fine Silk Tissue, for Veils, &c.

Jobbers as well as retail buyers, will do well to look over our stock, as we are able to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

MAGRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market street.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

ONE CASE KENTUCKY JEANS.

AT 30 CENTS,

DARK ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES.

AT 15 CENTS.

GOOD DARK DELAINES.

AT 18½ CENTS,

ALL-WOOL RED FLANNEL,

AT WM. SEMPLE'S,

150 and 152 Federal Street, Allegheny.

LARGE STOCK OF WOOLEN GOODS,

For the Cold Weather.

IN BLANKETS, COVERLETS,
QUILTS, SHAWLS, SONTAG',
NUBIAS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTH,
HEAVY CASSIMERES, DOESKIN,
HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,
PLAIN and TWILLED FLANNELS, &c.

At as low prices as can be found anywhere.

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 150 and 152 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

del

HENRY KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, of twenty-two years' practical experience, will attend to

OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.

Also, Posting Daily, Weekly or Monthly. Single Entry books closed and re-opened by Double Entry. Partnership Settlements promptly adjusted.

PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.

REFERENCES.

Jones & Laughlins,	W. A. D. Rinehart,
Coleman, Hamm & Co.,	J. R. Dilworth & Co.,
J. Painter & Sons,	Isaiah Dicker & Co.,
Graff & Dilworth,	Kirkpatrick, Heron & Co
Martin, Brickell & Co.,	Joseph Bowen, Esq.,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	Josiah Hice, Esq.,
S. E. Salter,	Thomas Marshall, Esq.,
Bailey, Baird & Patton,	J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq.,
Means & Collis,	A. A. Purviance, Esq.,
James Chaney, Esq.,	Lorenz & Wichtman,
	John Mullen, Esq.,
	Apollo Building.

Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. no14:3m

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS AND LAMPS,

FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.

Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at	$200 00 each.
8 " " "	120 00 "
5 " " "	70 00 "
3 Light Bracket for Gas	40 00 "
2 " " "	70 00 "
2 " " "	45 00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,

OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,

GLOBES, &c., &c.

In quantities to suit purchasers.

ARTHUR KIRK,

172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

no25:3m&d

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the water can be obtained from the stove-pipe hole; all the water

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

Paul Morphy is in Paris.

Oil has been found in Colorado.

There is no yellow fever in New Orleans.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has attacked Chief Justice Chase.

The best shares of any. Plough shares.—*Judy.*

It is said that Irishmen never work at the tobacco trade.

Speaker Colfax will not run for Governor of Indiana.

Cambridge City, Ind., is to have a $30,000 Odd Fellows Hall.

Lafayette, Ind., has a horse eighteen hands and one inch in height.

There were fifteen cases of yellow fever in Memphis last week.

27,000,000 pounds of frame work were used in the Paris Exhibition building.

Daniel Drew, the railroad prince, has given nearly a million dollars to the.

Oil has been found in Missouri. As it is in Pike county, we suppose it is fish oil.

Coburn, the bruiser, is in Cincinnati, preparing for the forthcoming fight with McCool.

Bourcicault and Charles Reade have written a novel jointly and sold it for $15,000.

Why is a water lilly like a whale? Because they both come to the surface to blow.—*Ex.*

The Antietam and Omaha are the only vessels now building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Alexander Dumas is tired of Menkin—he now says he wants to take immensity in his arms.

It is said there are but three cities in the world which have as large a number of German residents as New York.

McCoy, the Steubenville murderer, has to pay costs amounting to $1,026, besides being imprisoned for life.

The last descendent of the bloody Robespierre died recently, in Vienna, where he had lived in extreme poverty.

No wonder a youth gets chaffed when his whiskers begin to grow, for even they are down upon him.—*Judy.*

If people are judged by the company they keep, what a variety of opinions must have been expressed on George Francis Train.

A Paris correspondent says that Stephens does not comb his beard, which is an excessively interesting fact to Stephens, no doubt.

Corinth is a village in Tennessee. The Corinth *News* says that "Memphis is located too near Corinth to do much business anyhow."

Wild Oats are coming up in Wayne county, Ohio. We think it is about time for some to come up some place, considering the numbers sown.

Some Italian brigands cut a prisoner up into small pieces and hung them along the road. Rather a rough way to proclaim peace-s.

Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Philadelphia fire department, was buried on Thanksgiving Day. His funeral was a most imposing one.

The old Dunderberg is now called the Rochambeau. She is to be armed with fourteen guns and manned with five hundred ninety men.

James Simps, of Xenis, Ohio, had forty cans of fruit stolen from his house last week. Thieves go about now with drays and catamarans.

The Marquis of Bute, still an infant in the eyes of the law, has $750,000 a year, enough, we should think, to buy and keep a *pair* of ordinary Butes.

There are seventy-four thousand feet in the Cleveland skating rink, and if the weather keeps cold there will soon be a great many more, with skates on.

A young woman in Liverpool, having pressing need of a marriage license, stole one from another young woman, and repented the rash act at leisure in gaol.

Philadelphia is to have a new bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, and eight hundred thousand dollars has been decided upon as the maximum cost.

Stanton, Anthony, Train & Co. were lecturing in Cincinnati Thanksgiving evening. Women's rights to make fools of themselves were freely discussed and illustrated.

Thanksgiving was very generally observed in Wheeling, W. Va., and the *Intelligencer* says that business was never before so completely suspended on a Thanksgiving day.

The incorrigible New York *Herald* gets off the following: "Fine cut said Bergh had arrested a musician for beating time. We understand now that he has arrested time for beating Kentucky."

Thanksgiving day was not generally observed in Cincinnati. Most of the stores and business offices were open, and though services were held at most of the churches, the attendance was very slim.

What is the difference between a child that falls from the top landing to the bottom one and a man that visits Niagara? One falls down the stairs and the other stares down the falls.—*Judy.*

Over one hundred dead bodies have been removed from the colliery at Farndale, Wales, and the search still goes on. Each and every day is now completely taken up with the funerals, the owners of the mines paying the funeral expenses.

There has been as much inventive talent used on the distilleries which work under the rose as would be needed to keep the patent office well employed for a year, if it had been legitimately employed.

Pollard, the notorious, has taken to the extreme conservative once more. He now spells music with a "k," and honor with a "u." We will soon have him spelling his own name Parrotlard instead of Pollard.

Captain Guy, who broke jail at Bowling Green, Ky., is back at his old cell once more. In consideration of the desperate character of the prisoner, we would suggest a few guy ropes for additional security.

On Sunday evening a man in Columbus, Ohio, seized a lady who was walking in front of him, by the back of the neck with his teeth, and bit a good sized piece out, before she could offer any resistance. The lady is improving, but the vampire has not yet been found out.

We hear of some negro prize fights having taken place. What supporter of John Morrissey and his party will after this dare to deny negro capability? Negroes are marching on. They will one day be civilized, and, as we see above, some of them have already reached the lowest round in the ladder.

Malatesta, not the original Jacobs, but a fruiterer in Memphis, was shot dead on Monday last while quarreling with a fellow exile from Italy. Another wanderer from the storied shores of Italy, named Vacaro, and also a sojourner in Memphis, on the same day fell down a cistern and broke his proud Roman neck. Monday was evidently a bad day for Italy.

The women of Paraguay have offered to sell all of their silver, gold, and jewels to aid their country. President Lopez thankfully declined the gift, excepting one twentieth part of the gold offering, from which he will have coins made. Heretofore there have been no gold coins in Paraguay, and these first ones will ever be valued as mementoes of the patriotism of the women of 1867.

In Dresden 6,000 reams of Albumenized paper are made annually. Two million eggs are used in manufacturing this paper, yearly, and a large egg hatching establishment is kept busy supplying the hen yards of the manufactory with chickens for laying purposes. Four years ago the trade was unknown there, and now more of this paper is made there than in all the rest of the world.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT** requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear And strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do no. take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11d&T

☞ **FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE** of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings. Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. se9:MWF

☞ **HELMBOLD'S BUCHU**

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by **H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,**

594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists. se9:MWF

☞ **HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU** is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. se9:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH** cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, all little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. se9:MWF

☞ **WM. BARNHILL & CO.,**

BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Bottoms, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HARNELL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1s6:eal

☞ **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU** gives health and vigor to the frame and blooms to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. se9:MWF

☞ **LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.**

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bruisers and Bolt Copper, Spread Copper Bottoms, Metsed Bolt Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., Corner of Water and Market streets. Machine and Tools, Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET. au14:eod

☞ **HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. se9:MWF

☞ **ROBINSON, REA & CO.,**

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MIMS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Zeck and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Roller and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 19 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:tr2

☞ **ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,** of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. se9:MWF

☞ **THE HEALING POOL,**

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the EBRIDEL, a BOOK on DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:d&T

☞ **TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND USAGE REMEDIES** for unpleasant and distressing sickness. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. se9:MWF

☞ **QUINCY A. SCOTT,**

DENTIST,

NO. 216 *PENN STREET,*

PITTSBURGH

☞ **THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.**—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. se9:MWF

☞ **MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR** are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. se9:MWF

☞ **SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED** by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. se9:MWF

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!

HATRONA REFINED

SAPONIFIER!

Concentrated Lye.

2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.

TWELVE POUNDS OF SOFT SOAP FOR ONE CENT.

Every Family can Make their Own Soap.

ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.

As Easily Made as a Cup of Coffee.

Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in

GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEAS,

and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with RESIN, produces the

BEST DETERSIVE SOAP IN THE WORLD.

1 Box will make 175 lbs. good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap.

Retailed by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

☞ FULL RECIPES WITH EACH BOX. ☜

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 60 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale Grocers and Druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent,

PITTSBURG, PENN.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

C. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

FIRE SCREENS

OF A NEW STYLE,

On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, a

107 MARKET STREET,

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of

FURS,

To which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.

Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

no5

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

MOUS DE LAINES, worth 25c. for 20c.

CALICOS, worth 16c. for 12½.

4-4 BLEA'D MUSLINS, worth 16c. for 12½.

4-5 UNBLEACHED " " 16c. for 12½.

BLANKETS, worth $6 00 for $5.00.

GREY ARMY BLANKETS.

EMPRESSS ALL WOOL, worth $1 for 75c.

Do. do. " $1.25 for $1.

A large assortment of new and beautiful goods bought at the late sa es.

Remember the place,

No. 57 MARKET STREET.

no28

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ottomans, Checks, Tans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which we are prepared to make up in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. Call and see us. oct9:ly

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

J. T. WRAY & BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO M. CONNOLLY.

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

29 *and* 31 *Irwin Street,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Half Spanish Segars,

Just received on consignment, will be sold as low as

Eight Dollars Per Thousand.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner of SMITHFIELD & WATER Sts.

se12:

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16, 1867.

THE ASSESSMENT for grading, paving and curbing of

BEDFORD AVENUE, from Fulton to Gum street; and

BEATTY'S ALLEY, from Green to Bevilliers street;

is now ready for examination, and will remain in the office of the City Treasurer, West Market Building, until Tuesday, November 26th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,

City Engineer and Surveyor.

no15:

OPENING.—Mrs. M. HITCHIN will open on

SATURDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT,

a splendid and rare variety of the latest styles of

WINTER MILLINERY,

At No. 100 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

no6:lm2d

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,

At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

oct28 JOHN R. & A. ROOCH

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 200 acres, situated six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, a good cellar, a frame bank barn, 60x76, with the best of stabling, and also a young and one bearch orchard. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; under fencing it is all No. 1, the land is of good quality, well watered; about 200 acres cleared, the remainder in good timber, principally sugar timber. The property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, 140 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 60 acres cleared and under fencing, with a large frame house, and other buildings, and other timber, dwelling houses, 1 of those 2 stories high, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, with a first-rate steam sawmill in good running order, young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil and subsoil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad, 10 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and digibly situated in a good neighborhood; about 75 acres is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 60 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and one mile of Saltsburg, on the Penna. R. R. The improvements are, a new frame dwelling house and outbuildings; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two sets of burrs, two bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The whole tract is underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened, and the absence of limestone. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 54 rooms and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Clymer streets, on a lot 66 by 20 feet; and on said premises is a frame house 21 by 47 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story and b-ll room above; also, a frame stable 20 by 60 feet; also, a half lot, 50 by 100 feet on which is a large frame stable, now as a livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a farm of 102 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, a station on the Penna. R. R.; 100 acres of cleared land, under good fencing, the residue all covered with good white oak, black oak, hickory, black walnut and locust timber. This is a first rate farm for a fruit farm or stock farm, with good and comfortable outbuildings, a frame house of 6 rooms; large barn, 50 by 65 feet, and has coal and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, schools, &c., and the township line is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

For further particulars enquire of

S. H. TOWER,

no3 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE

Timber, Coal and Mineral Lands

FOR SALE.

Situate on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in Cambria county, within a short distance of Wilmore Station; has a frontage on said Railroad of nearly three miles. Review of the best quality of pure rich bituminous coal underlies the whole tract. The veins rise gently from the Railroad towards the centre of the property, thus making it favorable for mining and easily drained. There is a large amount of stone and it will cost but little to manufacture it. The property contains a large quantity of the celebrated IRON ORE; also LIME STONE, Fire and Potter's Clay, and stone for building and for glass manufacturers. Not far beneath the bed rock of the coal formation lies a valuable vein of Iron Ore, which has been opened and worked westward. A great portion of the tract is covered with a timber growth of large growth, such as Ash, Cherry, Elm, Poplar, Oak, &c. The facilities for transporting this timber, when manufactured into lumber, either east or west, are unsurpassed. There is a saw mill on the premises, and a good title to the tract, and at the Railroad Station there is room for a large number of houses, and would now cutting 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day. The demand for lumber at this point is constant, and a much larger supply could be readily sold at the mill, while there is ample room and timber on the property to supply such demand.

The improvements on the property are worth from $40,000 to $50,000. There are also two in store 8 brick for former proprietors in elegant style; a large store house, &c., and several tenements for workmen, with stables, &c. These lands are now being offered for farming purposes, and under proper agricultural treatment would yield good crops while they are gradually adapted to grazing purposes.

For further particulars apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,

no30:lm2 1/2 Fourth Street.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. H. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au14:

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 66 acres, of which 60 is cleared, and the rest in timber. Small frame white oak timber. Situated in West Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 6 miles south of West Alexander, and 16 of a mile from Hickory town, is convenient to churches and schools. Has also a young orchard of select and grain houses; an orchard of eight acres of young apple trees, peaches, plums, &c. Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN.

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

Apollo Building, Fourth street.

au17

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A farm of 100 acres, on the Central Railroad, containing 25 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good fencing; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several village lots for sale or rent. Will be improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

no28:2d2 110 Grant street, Opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,

capable of running 8,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, feed, waggons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 470 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. Will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 80 Grant St., opposite Court House. no17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Situated at the corner of Dugan and Soho Streets, Pittsburgh. Lot is 55ft. by 110 ft. extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of the modern style. Has all the conveniences in front; hydrant water on Soho. Price $2,200. Apply to JAMES DUGAN & CO.,

se28 1/2 Fourth street.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN KIMBERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGER, CLEIS & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schaefnaus & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Machinery, Plans, Drafts, Certificate Cards, &c. Nos. 74 and 75 Third street, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. se26:3m

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

No. 18 MARKET STREET,

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Cigars always on hand. se28:d&w

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

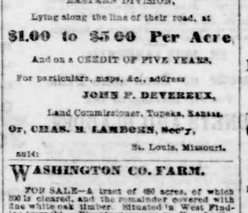
Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

no4:d&w3m

COOK STOVES.



Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO,

225 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN

BONDS, STOCKS,

AND REAL ESTATE,

Apollo Building, Fourth St.

Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold.

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Wards. None else. mh30:ly

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Choice Wines and Liquors,

NO. 55 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND Allegheny City, Pa.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se6:3

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no20

CHURCH CARPETS.

In the selection of our stock we have made this a

SPECIALTY.

The largest assortment.

The most appropriate designs.

The handsomest patterns.

Of all Qualities and Styles of CHURCH CARPETS,

To be found in this market, and offered o all Churches and Denominations at

Eastern Wholesale Prices!

All goods in our line at a great reduction from last season's prices.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,

No. 23 FIFTH STREET.

no20

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected

STOCK OF CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches,

Embracing the latest styles out in the churches of the Eastern cities, which we offer to

All Churches and Denominations AT COST!

Also, all grades and widths of

Mattings Used for Churches AT COST.

We offer all goods in our line at a great reduction from last summer's prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET.

no15:y24 Over Bates & Bell's.

ENGLISH

WOOLEN DRUGGETS,

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS,

NEW PATTERNS,

BRIGHT COLORS,

BEST QUALITIES,

LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 & 73 FIFTH ST.

no7

CHEAP ALL-WOOL *INGRAIN CARPETS,*

In bright colors, at 75 cents to $1.00 per yard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

no8

DOUBLE WIDTH

English Tapestry

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

In private patterns, just opened by

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

no8

COCOA MATTINGS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

no8 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING

STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking necessary for "soft mud" machines,) and tempers it thoroughly, pressing it in strength, moulds, and stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For strength with the tremendous bearing had usage, and making a strong, true brick, there has no better machine been known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1.10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

359 LIBERTY ST., 3d Story,

Near the Union R. R. Depot,

se26:f84 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARTER'S

NEW

SHOE HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

AT

No. 47 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE OLD THEATRE.)

Where he is prepared to sell BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at less prices than can be purchased at any other house in this city. Give me a call and be convinced.

DANIEL CARTER.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c., &c.,

807 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE SMITHFIELD STREET.

Are leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened their wholesale store, at the above place, and are now ready to fill all orders in their line, on as reasonable terms as any who will favor them.

The long and established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes, particular attention is directed to their large stock of

OLD GERMAN WINE,

And superior qualities of

FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 32 DIAMOND, will also be promptly attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON.

oct24:s2

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 66 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair. Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the neatest manner. se28:1y

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

se13:

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. au17:d&3

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20's;
U. S. FIVES 10-40's.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja30:ad

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

293 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN BOREN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

On the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$234,515 65
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	10 000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at 108	10,800 00
Office Furniture	413 50
Cash	20,451 99
Total Assets	$411,194 13
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due Depositors	$380,186 72
Amount to Interest Due Depositors, November 1, 1867	9,221 47
Total Liabilities	$390,680 79
Balance Contingent Fund	$ 20,513 34

The above is a true statement.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages, Securities, and counted the cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

WM. ICHENHAUSER, JR.,
T. B. CHILDS,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, JR.

PRESIDENT—ISAAC JONES.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. T. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones,	C. G. Jones,
W. B. Copeland,	J. Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Veeder,
W. H. Smith,	

Interest allowed on Deposits SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which if not drawn, will be added to the principal and bear interest. Open for deposits from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and also on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH STREET,

no15:b6 Pittsburgh.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$9,383,906 54.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st in May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of $1 and upwards, not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared on the first days of January and July, or the last as has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credits of depositors, and is entitled to bear the same interest from the first days of June and December, as the principal, thus saving depositors the trouble of coming to call or even to present his pass book. At this bank you will deposit no less than two or years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Hacketts,	A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	Robert Smith,
James Bardman,	John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley,	James Stubbs,
James J. Woods,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson,	Robert C. Loomis,
Calvin Adams,	Wm. Phillips,
John D. Bindley,	Peter A. Masters,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Wm. Bagaley,	Wm. M. Marshall,
Amos J. Carrier,	John B. M'Fadden,
Charles A. Colton,	Robert Phillips,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
Joseph J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schlosser,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Thain,
Peter H. Hunker,	Wm. Wilson Vandike,
Richard Hatt,	Isaac Whistler,
James D. Hill,	Wm. G. Wilson.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. POPE.

SECRETARY—JAS. H. D. MEEDS. y1

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check without Interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. K. MILLSPAUGH,
JOHN H. DALZELL, A. M. MARSHALL,
JAS. ARMOR.

Stockholders to whom we make REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lamont,
D. W. Caldwell,	D. Bahnsen,
R. M. Fulton,	Thos. Ewing.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1865.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVI

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

RELIGIOUS.

Formal Reception of Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot by the Churches of Pittsburgh and Vicinity—Interesting Exercises—The Synodical Letter.

The return of Right Rev. Bishop John B. Kerfoot, from England, where he had been attending the Pan-Anglican Council at Lambeth, was celebrated by extending to him a formal welcome, which took place at Trinity Church, Sixth street, yesterday. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest on account of the importance attributed to the action of the Council he had been attending. It was the first of its character since the Reformation, and in fact the only convention of the Episcopal Church ever held in England, untrammelled by ever held in England, untrammelled by the Government. The services were of a very impressive character.

At an early hour in the afternoon the congregation began to assemble, and long before the hour appointed for commencing the services the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the congregation we noticed Rev. Dr. Preston, rector of St. Andrew's, and Rev. Dr. Miller, rector of All Saints Church.

At half past three o'clock the Bishop, in Episcopal robes, preceded by Revs. John Scarborough, rector of Trinity; S. G. Fuller, of St. Peter's; Dr. D. C. Page; Crumpton St. Paul's, Lacyville; Slatterly, St. James; W. P. Tenbrook, St. John's, Lawrenceville; S. G. Fuller, missionary; Constable, rector Bishop Bowman Institute; the venerable Richard Smith, Mcsiville, and Abel Kerfoot, in surplices, entered the church, and were arranged five on either side, with the Bishop at the altar.

The services were commenced by Rev. Mr. Slatterly, who read the prefaces and psalter for the first day of the month, after which Rev. Mr. Costar, read the lessons, which were followed with the "Gloria in Excelsis," by the choir. The creed and prayers, with thanksgiving for safe return from sea, were then read by Rev. W. P. Tenbrook, rector of St. John's, Lawrenceville.

The choir then sang the 106th selection of Psalms, commencing:

"Oh, with due reverence let us all
To God's abode repair,
And prostrate at his footstool fall,
Pour out our humble prayer."

ADDRESS OR WELCOME.

Rev. Dr. Page then delivered an address of welcome, which was one of his ablest efforts, and delivered in his usual eloquent and impressive style. After extending a welcome to the Bishop he referred to the great importance of the work in which he, in connection with the other members of the Pan-Anglican Council, had been engaged. It was the first council of the kind held since the reformation, and could not fail to be productive of great and lasting good. After speaking of the action of the Council, and referring to the resolutions passed by it, to the cordial reception of the American Bishops by their brethren in England, and to the special honors conferred upon Bishop Kerfoot, he closed by invoking the selectest blessing of Almighty God upon the Bishop and the congregation.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

Bishop Kerfoot made a lengthy and able reply to the above address, which, notwithstanding its length, was listened to with marked attention by the entire audience. After thanking the clergy and laity for their kindness manifested in the welcome extended to him, he referred at length to the importance of the Council he had been attending, of what had been done, and what would be effected by it.

THE SYNODICAL LETTER.

At the close of his address the Bishop read the Synodical Letter, issued by the Council of Lambeth and signed by the seventy-six Bishops who composed the Council. Following is the letter:

To the Faithful in Christ Jesus, the Priests and Deacons, and the Lay Members, of the Church of Christ in Communion with the Anglican Branch of the Church Catholic,

We, the undersigned Bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and conference at Lambeth, pray for you that ye may obtain grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior.

We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love towards the Saints, which has abounded among you; and for the knowledge of Christ which through you hath been spread abroad among the most vigorous races of the earth. And with one mouth we make our supplications to God, even that by the working power of the Holy Ghost He would strengthen us with His might, to amend among us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth unto higher measures of love and zeal in worshipping Him, and in making known His Name: and we pray that in His good time He would give back unto his whole Church the blessed gift of Unity in Truth.

And now we exhort you, in love, that ye keep whole and undefiled the Faith once delivered to the Saints, which we have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray, and to strive heartily with us against the frauds and infidelities wherewith the Truth hath been aforetime, and now is assailed.

We beseech you to hold fast as the sure Word of God all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; and that by diligent study of the Homilies of our Church, praying in the Holy Ghost, ye seek to know more of the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior, Whom they reveal unto us, and of the will of God which they declare.

Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourselves and yours against the growing superstitions and additions with which in these latter days the truth of God hath been overlaid, as of heavier, so especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty over God's Heritage asserted for the See of Rome; and by the practical exaltation of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Mediator in the place of her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her as an intercessor between God and man. Of such blessings we fain would seek you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not His honor to another.

Build yourselves up, therefore, in your most holy faith; grow in grace, and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Show forth before all men by your faith, self-denial, purity, and godly conversation, as well as by your labors for the people among whom God hath so widely spread you, and by the setting forth of His Gospel to the unbelievers and the heathen, that ye are indeed the servants of Him who died for us to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Brethren beloved, with one voice we warn you: the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the Communion of Saints, wherein God hath granted to you a blessed Unity: for communion with Christ in the blessed Sacrament of His Body and Blood. Hold fast the Creeds, and the pure worship and order, which of God's grace, ye have inherited from the Primitive Church. Beware of causing divisions contrary to the doctrine ye have received. Pray and seek for unity among yourselves, and among all the faithful in Christ Jesus: that the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls, and spirits, until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Rev. Mr. Scarborough then recommended that a collection be taken up, the proceeds of which should be given to the Bishop, to be by him distributed to the poor, from whom, in consequence of his station, he had daily calls.

The Bishop remarked that the proposition was entirely unexpected by him, but he most heartily endorsed it; that he would doubtless have more calls for the money than he could supply from his individual means.

The collection was then taken up, after which the choir sung the 52d Hymn, commencing:

"How beauteous are their feet,
Who stand on Zion's hill;
Who bring salvation on their tongues,
And words of peace reveal."

The exercises were then closed with prayer and benediction by the Bishop, after which the audience dispersed.

Dedication of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny.

Yesterday the congregation of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church worshipped, for the first time, in their new building, corner of North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny.

This society is comparatively a new one, having been organized less than two years, and yet in that time they have commenced, and almost completed, one of the finest church edifices in this vicinity. The services yesterday were held in their beautiful and commodious lecture and Sabbath school room, which has just been finished, and where they purpose holding service until the completion of the main part of the Church, which is progressing rapidly.

It seems to have been the design of the Superintendent of the Sunday School (Mr. Thomas Bakewell,) under whose direction, and through whose liberality this room was fitted, to make it perfect in all its parts, and if we are able to judge he has certainly succeeded. The handsome carpet covering the entire floor, the cane seat chairs ranging in a semi-circular order around it, the beautiful fountain occupying the center of the altar place, and throwing its silvery jets out on all sides, which, together with all the books where gold fishes and other species of the finny tribe are sporting; the neat stands on each side of the fountain, for the preacher's place; the Scripture mottoes, symmetrically arranged with gilded-glass letters, on the wall back of the stands, and reading, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord," "Thou God seest me," "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and those running from top to bottom of the door posts of the main entrance, commanding all to "Remember the Sabbath Day," and "Swear not at all;" the sweetly-toned cabinet organ; the modest clock ticking the hours away, and reminding all to redeem the time, and the various other mottoes neatly framed, hanging around the walls—all go to make this room a model of elegance, taste and attractiveness.

There is also in connection with this large room two smaller ones communicating with it by folding doors. One of these is appropriated for the use of the infant department of the school and contains a fountain similar to the one in the large room, though on a smaller scale. The seats in this are placed on steps which rise gradually backward to the wall, and range in a semi-circle around the fountain, presenting a neat and attractive appearance. The remaining room has been fitted up and is intended for the use of the Young Men's Bible Class, and as a church parlor.

The services throughout the day, with the exception of the Sunday School prayer meeting in the morning, led by Senator Graham, were conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Snyder, who preached an appropriate and impressive sermon at the opening public service, from the 27th Psalm, 4th and 5th verses.

At its close the occasion was solemnized by the admission to church fellowship of over forty persons, most of whom were the fruits of Rev. Snyder's labors among this people during the present year.

In the afternoon the Sunday School convened, and a highly interesting programme of dedicatory exercises was gone through with, consisting of readings from scriptures, prayers, address of Bro. Snyder, catechisings, &c., &c., interspersed with the singing of some very beautiful and appropriate hymns, in all of which the children joined with an earnestness and apparent understanding which speaks well for their instruction.

A practical and eloquent discourse from the words "Redeeming the time," closed the evening services, when the congregation dispersed, all highly pleased with the evidences of the success of their undertaking, and bearing pleasant memories of the day's experiences.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, November 30.—In the case of A. W. Foster & Co. vs. the Pittsburgh Coal Company the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $8,378.

On motion of H. Bates, Esq., Orrin Phillips was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Following is the list for this day:

44. Allegheny Savings Bank vs. Robt. Scott.
45. Same vs. same.
46. Same vs. same.
75. Oliver Adams vs. Penna. Ins. Co.
77. J. B. Warden's admr. vs. W. F. Warners.
79. Eliz. F. Denny vs. Buffum, Kehew & Co.
81. F. A. Sheriff & Co. vs. Hackett & Co.
85. W. J. Graham vs. M. E. Centenary Church.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, November 30.—The following business was transacted:

DIVORCE CASES.

John C. Pierce, of Indiana township, petitions for a divorce from his wife, Hannah S. Pierce, on the ground of adultery. Filed and subpœna awarded.

Joanna Altenberger vs. Jacob Altenberger. Petition for divorce on the ground of desertion. Decree granted.

The argument list was taken up, and cases in the Orphans Court disposed of.

Following is the list for this day:

77. James Marshall & Co. vs. H. W. C. Tweddle.
85. Mary McNeill vs. Jno. Caldwell.
90. H. E. Towle vs. L. R. McAboy.
69. Bernard Grimes vs. Lycoming Mut. Ins. Co.
70. Same vs. Same.
119. Steamboat Dolphin vs. Thomas Briggs.
89. (May) Greenwald & Kahn vs. Adam Berg.
1. (Oct.) J. M. Lindsay vs. Lippencott, Fry & Co.
2. (Oct.) Lysle et. al. vs. "Little Jim Reese."
100. September list, William Dilworth vs. Baum & Co., fixed for Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30.—The argument list was taken up.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

Com'th. vs. John B. Sarber; indictment extortion. New trial granted.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Com'th. vs. Wm. Ward, Sr.; indictment for fornication and detainer. New trial refused.

MOFFITT-THOMPSON CONSPIRACY CASE.

Com th. vs. Alex. Moffitt; indictment conspiracy with Wm. Dawson to charge Jane Thompson with passing counterfeit national currency. Motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. This case, it will be recollected, was tried twice, on both occasions occupying considerable time. Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the defense, filed a number of reasons in support of the motion, but those mainly relied upon assigned in the charge of the Court in the matter of one of the several six counts of the indictment is it charged that Dawson and Moffitt conspired to charge Thompson with passing in his possession counterfeit United States notes with intent to pass or utter the same, knowing them to be counterfeit, or with having passed or uttered U. S. counterfeit notes, knowing them to be counterfeit, and therefore his judgement must be arrested,"—and "that the third and fourth counts charge no conspiracy to charge an offense indictable or known to the laws of the United States. After Mr. S. had proceeded with his argument, and it became necessary to refer to the indictment in the case, it appeared that that document could not be found, having been mislaid in the Clerk's office. In consequence of this the argument did not proceed.

The indictment being found, Mr. Swartzwelder resumed at about one o'clock, other cases having been argued in the meantime. He said he had very little to say, the reasons filed presenting the question raised as fully and as forcibly as possible. He, however, made a very clear and lucid argument. The defendant had not, according to the indictment, conspired to charge and indict Thompson for any offense known to the laws of the United States. The indictment charged that Moffitt had conspired to charge and indict Thompson for passing counterfeit United States notes, knowing them to be such, with the *intent or guilty knowledge* that Thompson was in possession counterfeit *for having in his possession* counterfeit United States notes. He would not argue to the Court that the *gravamen* of all offenses was the *intent or guilty* knowledge, and the omission in the indictment to state that the party had the intent to charge and indict Thompson for passing counterfeit United States notes, knowing them to be such, with intent to cheat and defraud, was fatal, for manifestly no offense cognizable in the United States Court had the defendants conspired to bring against Thompson.

J. H. Miller, Esq., of counsel for the prosecution, replied briefly, answering the argument of Mr. Swartzwelder by referring to the section in the Penal Code under which the indictment was drawn, by which it is made a misdemeanor in any two or more persons to conspire or agree falsely or maliciously to charge or indict any other person in any court of criminal jurisdiction.

Judge Sterrett thought the section referred to should be construed to mean that the parties must be indicted for a criminal offense, properly set out, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Swartzwelder said that in the event of another trial being granted, a change of venue would be asked, in order that the case might be tried in Fayette county, where it really properly belonged.

The Court took the papers and will shortly render a decision.

THE STEWART LIBEL CASE—IMPORTANT QUESTION RAISED.

Com'th vs. John Stewart; indictment libel. Motion in arrest of judgment, by H. S. Morrison, Esq., for defense. The wife of the defendant was the party libeled, but was not called as a witness, nor was she the prosecutrix, her daughter occupying that relation in the case. She lived apart from her husband (in Birmingham), was a *feme sole* trader, and at the time of trial an application for divorce was pending—since granted by verdict of a jury. The question raised was whether the same reason which excluded a wife from testifying against her husband would prevent the indictment of the husband, injury to the person not being alleged as committed or threatened—in other words, whether the husband might be indicted for an assault upon the person of his wife, but not held accountable for an assault upon her character. The Court thought in case the husband had been indicted for stealing the property of the wife, she being a *feme sole* trader, a conviction would have been proper. Judge Sterrett said the Commonwealth—the public—were interested in the question raised, which was, nothing more nor less, whether a husband might libel a wife in the grossest manner possible and not be held answerable. If such was the case, it was time it should be known, and amended. Judge Mellon intimated that the Court would not arrest the judgment unless an authority directly in point was shown.

KATE WALDRON CASE.

Application was made for a reduction in the bail of Alex M. Hyatt, steamboat mate, indicted for rape, on oath of Kate Waldron. The statement was made that the report circulated that Hyatt had absented himself with a view to avoid trial was incorrect, but, on the contrary, had been on a visit to his wife in Kentucky, had returned, and was present in the city during the two weeks before the close of the term, demanding a trial. Col. Duff, the District Attorney, said such was the fact, and he said further that the prosecutrix, Miss Waldron, had left the city giving out that she was going to Philadelphia, but it had since been ascertained that she was in New York, without the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court assented to the reduction of the amount of bail from $5,000 to $2,000, in which latter sum recognizance was taken for the appearance of Hyatt at the December term for trial.

RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.

Being the last day of the term, the recognizances of a number of parties indicted who failed to appear were forfeited. The defendants and their sureties were called in the usual formal manner,

THE DECEMBER TERM

Commences on Monday, at ten o'clock. The calender will be about as heavy as usual.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver.

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,

interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, ILLUMINATING and LARD OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago prices.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating and star dard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 30, 1867.

—The currency and the banks continue to attract some discussion, and the probable action of Congress is anxiously canvassed. As to the greenback currency, the report prevails that no legislation will be consummated before Christmas, and that until some adequate measure is agreed upon and passed, the leading members of both houses will urge Mr. McCulloch to put a stop, temporarily, to the contraction authorized under the existing law. As to the banks, the proposition is strongly and respectably urged to provide a supply of currency for such banks as need it in the South and elsewhere, by curtailing the excessive amount issued to the banks in the East. Two plans under which the curtailment and redistribution may be made: The first is that of Mr. Hooper's bill which was reported this summer. The second plan which is received with favor because less partial and less spasmodic in its operation, is to require securities to the extent of 90 per cent. margin from the banks, instead of 10 per cent. as at present. It is claimed that the latter proposition would take some thirty-five millions of notes from such existing banks as have obtained more than their fair share of the currency-issuing privilege, and could permit the surplus to be more equitably apportioned where it is wanted The advocates of this plan claim also that the chance could be made without any disturbance of the money market, and with the great industrial interests of the South and West.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: In an experience of some thirty years in Western trade, an intelligent merchant says he has rarely seen a period of more depression, except during panic, nor has he had more difficulty in accounting satisfactorily for the extraordinary condition in which not merely the leading but the general trade of the city, yea, of the country, is embarrassed. It originated, perhaps, in the overtrading of the past few years, and has been strengthened not more by the general unsettled condition of public affairs, than the uncertainty of the action of Congress upon several leading operations of great importance, than by the repeated failure of firms, both at home and abroad, which had heretofore enjoyed public confidence, and it will, doubtless, be some time before any considerable improvement can be brought about. In the interim, those whose means are unimpaired will command their own credit, and by the use of proper facility extended for resuscitating trade and once more setting the wheels of commerce in motion.

—A case of some interest to commercial men, has recently been decided at Meadville, Pa. The Bank of Crawford county was one of the institutions chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with which Mr. Culver was concerned and which he obtained a charter as a National Bank, with a capital of $400,000. At the time of obtaining its charter as a National Bank, it had on hand a State circulation outstanding of some $300,000, which Mr. Culver professed to have secured by an adequate deposit of United States bonds with the bonds of Culver, Penn & Co. in New York, but which were never actually sold to the bank, and hence (at least to a good degree) its downfall or the suspension of Culver, Penn & Co. Owing to the fact of the large outstanding circulating of the old bank it had never been supplied with National currency. During the past year the bank appointed an assignee and closed up its liquidation. Subsequent to the period when the institution became a National Bank, it became indebted to Culver, Penn & Co. in the sum of $14,000, in payment of which (after its suspension) they tendered a number of notes in favor of the institution under its charter from the State, which the plaintiff refused to receive and brought suit for the debt. Under instructions from the Court the jury rendered a verdict against the plaintiff on the claim for the principal, and against the bank for the interest the tender made not proving to have been sufficient to cover the interest. The case is of some consequence from the fact of several cases pending of like nature.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 30, 1867.

CRUDE—The market has been excessively dull all over head, and to-day has been no exception to those which preceded it. It is true, the stock is very light, indeed, is well nigh exhausted; but the demand is insignificant, and even at the reduction, buyers are few and far between. There was but a single sale reported to-day, 400 bbls, on spot, at 7c, and this may be regarded as the ruling price for spot and consequence of this the argument did not proceed.

The indictment being found, Mr. Swartzwelder resumed at about one o'clock, other cases having been argued in the meantime. He said he had very little to say, the reasons filed presenting the question raised as fully and as forcibly as possible. He, however, made a very clear and lucid argument. The defendant had not, according to the indictment, conspired to charge and indict Thompson for any offense known to the laws of the United States. The indictment charged that Moffitt had conspired to charge and indict Thompson for passing counterfeit United States notes, knowing them to be such, with the *intent or guilty knowledge* that Thompson was in possession counterfeit *for having in his possession* counterfeit United States notes. He would not argue to the Court that the *gravamen* of all offenses was the *intent or guilty* knowledge, and the omission in the indictment to state that the party had the intent to charge and indict Thompson for passing counterfeit United States notes, knowing them to be such, with intent to cheat and defraud, was fatal, for manifestly no offense cognizable in the United States Court had the defendants conspired to bring against Thompson.

J. H. Miller, Esq., of counsel for the prosecution, replied briefly, answering the argument of Mr. Swartzwelder by referring to the section in the Penal Code under which the indictment was drawn, by which it is made a misdemeanor in any two or more persons to conspire or agree falsely or maliciously to charge or indict any other person in any court of criminal jurisdiction.

Judge Sterrett thought the section referred to should be construed to mean that the parties must be indicted for a criminal offense, properly set out, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Swartzwelder said that in the event of another trial being granted, a change of venue would be asked, in order that the case might be tried in Fayette county, where it really properly belonged.

The Court took the papers and will shortly render a decision.

THE STEWART LIBEL CASE—IMPORTANT QUESTION RAISED.

Com'th vs. John Stewart; indictment libel. Motion in arrest of judgment, by H. S. Morrison, Esq., for defense. The wife of the defendant was the party libeled, but was not called as a witness, nor was she the prosecutrix, her daughter occupying that relation in the case. She lived apart from her husband (in Birmingham), was a *feme sole* trader, and at the time of trial an application for divorce was pending—since granted by verdict of a jury. The question raised was whether the same reason which excluded a wife from testifying against her husband would prevent the indictment of the husband, injury to the person not being alleged as committed or threatened—in other words, whether the husband might be indicted for an assault upon the person of his wife, but not held accountable for an assault upon her character. The Court thought in case the husband had been indicted for stealing the property of the wife, she being a *feme sole* trader, a conviction would have been proper. Judge Sterrett said the Commonwealth—the public—were interested in the question raised, which was, nothing more nor less, whether a husband might libel a wife in the grossest manner possible and not be held answerable. If such was the case, it was time it should be known, and amended. Judge Mellon intimated that the Court would not arrest the judgment unless an authority directly in point was shown.

KATE WALDRON CASE.

Application was made for a reduction in the bail of Alex M. Hyatt, steamboat mate, indicted for rape, on oath of Kate Waldron. The statement was made that the report circulated that Hyatt had absented himself with a view to avoid trial was incorrect, but, on the contrary, had been on a visit to his wife in Kentucky, had returned, and was present in the city during the two weeks before the close of the term, demanding a trial. Col. Duff, the District Attorney, said such was the fact, and he said further that the prosecutrix, Miss Waldron, had left the city giving out that she was going to Philadelphia, but it had since been ascertained that she was in New York, without the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court assented to the reduction of the amount of bail from $5,000 to $2,000, in which latter sum recognizance was taken for the appearance of Hyatt at the December term for trial.

RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.

Being the last day of the term, the recognizances of a number of parties indicted who failed to appear were forfeited. The defendants and their sureties were called in the usual formal manner,

THE DECEMBER TERM

Commences on Monday, at ten o'clock. The calender will be about as heavy as usual.

Financial Matters in New York

Gold Closed at 138.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling dull at 9@9¼ for gold and first class bills. Gold is lower, opening at 138¼, declining to 137⅝, and closing at 138. The exports of specie to-day were $284,695.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks quiet and without decided change. Coupons of 1881, 112½@113; do of '82, 107¾@108; do of '64, 105¾@106; do of '65, 106⅜@106⅝; do new, 107⅝@108; do of '67, 107⅝@108; 10-40s, 102@102⅝; 7-30s, 105¼@105½.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is quite favorable. Loans, $247,815,569; decrease, $1,528,140. Specie, $16,872,890; increase, $1,072,780. Circulation, $34,890,792; decrease, $7,119. Deposits, $175,586,236; increase, $943,856. Legal Tenders, $52,008,133; increase, $976,221.

STOCKS

Stocks quiet and steady all day. Pacific Mail was again the principal feature. O. & M. Certificates, 26; Canton, 45; Cumberland, 15; Quicksilver, 15; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾@35⅞; Pacific Mail, 130¾@131; Atlantic Mail, 120@122; New York Central, 113⅝@113⅞; Erie, 71¼@71⅝; Hudson River, 124½@125; Reading, 95¾@96; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86¼@86⅝; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 85¾; Toledo, 101¼@101⅝; Rock Island, 95¾@96; North Western, 58¼@59¾; do preferred, 67¾@67½; Ft. Wayne, 86; St. Paul, 43¾@44½; do preferred, 69¾; Wabash 39.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Adams, 51½; United States, 79½; American, 77; Wells & Fargo, 56½; Merchants Union, 21½.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull; Corydon, 140; Edwe Hill, 345; Eldorado, 140; Quartz Hill, 129; Davidson, 65; Union Gold Mining, 200.

SUB TREASURY.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $113,745; Payments, $15,938,671; Balance, $115,055,988.

Louisville Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—Sales 42 hhds Tobacco; logs, 48 20; light leaf, $12,75. Flour—Superfine, $7.75. Oats—Sales 2,000 bushels; car, 75c. Bacon firm; shoulders 15c, clear rib 15½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 9½c, clear rib sides 12½c. Lard—old firm at 12½c in tierces; new out of market. Mess Pork—old, $20.50; no new in market. Whisky, in bond, 35c; Kentucky, 36c. Coffee—Rio, 20½c. Cotton nominal at 13½@14½c. Hogs very dull and higher, at 7@7½c. Receipts by rail, 1,500; total this season, 53,470.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The announcement of the New York petroleum firm caused much excitement here, and distrust in the ability of a few houses, Grude 15c; Lard, 13½c; Sugars firm; Coffee dull; Flour steady, at $8,50@9 for Extra State; $8,50@11,25 for Extra Western; $9,10@11,50 for Round Hoop Ohio; $9,50@10,00 for common to good St. Louis; $10,00@11,50 for $12,00@15,00 for good to choice do.; closing quiet; California quiet; sales of 700 sacks at $11,00 @11,25; sales of 1,000 bbls at $9,00@9,50; $9,00. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Receipts of Wheat 15,752 bush; very dull and nominally lower; small sales of White Western, $2,90@2,92½; Rye firm; sales 12,200 bus Canada in bond at $1,07. Barley scarce and firm. Malt quiet; sales 500 bush, part on private terms. Corn; receipts 81,253 bus; about 10 lower; sales 59,000 bus at $1,25 for new yellow; $1,26 for old do; $1,27 for do afloat; $1,30 for new do., and $1,22@1,25 for new yellow Western. Oats opened firmer, but closed dull; receipts 13,736 bus; sales 36,000 bus at 80@80½c for Western afloat. The Banks of Crawford county are one of the institutions chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with which Mr. Culver was concerned and which he obtained a charter as a National Bank, with a capital of $400,000. At the time of obtaining its charter as a National Bank, it had on a State circulation outstanding of some $300,000, which Mr. Culver professed to have secured by an adequate deposit of United States bonds with the house of Culver, Penn & Co., in New York, but which were never actually sold to the bank, hence (at least to a good degree) its downfall or the suspension of Culver, Penn & Co. Owing to the fact of the large outstanding circulating of the old bank it had never been supplied with National currency. During the past year the bank appointed an assignee and closed up its liquidation. Subsequent to the period when the institution became a National Bank, it became indebted to Culver, Penn & Co. in the sum of $14,000, in payment of which (after its suspension) they tendered a number of notes in favor of the institution under its charter from the State, which the plaintiff refused to receive and brought suit for the debt. Under instructions from the Court the jury rendered a verdict against the plaintiff on the claim for the principal, and against the bank for the interest the tender made not proving to have been sufficient to cover the interest. The case is of some consequence from the fact of several cases pending of like nature.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 30, 1867.

CRUDE—The market has been excessively dull all over head, and to-day has been no exception to those which preceded it. It is true, the stock is very light, indeed, is well nigh exhausted; but the demand is insignificant, and even at the reduction, buyers are few and far between. There was but a single sale reported to-day, 400 bbls, on spot, at 7c, and this may be regarded as the ruling price for spot and

Chicago Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged, at $8,00@10 for spring extras, $9,00@11,00 for Winter extra and family. Wheat No. 1; $1 72@1,73 for No. 2, closing quiet, at $1,72½ for No. 2. Corn unsettled; old 61c to 62c for No. 2; new 57c to 58c for No. 2; 56c to 57c for No. 3; 54c for rejected. Oats heavy, at 32@33c for No. 2; 31c for new. Oats active and firm at 32c for No. 2. Barley steady, at $1,50@1,60 for No. 2; 90c for rejected. Provisions active and firm. Mess pork $20 for new; $18,75 for old. Lard steady, at 11½@11¾c for prime steam. Dressed hogs active, at 10¼@10½c for heavy; 9¾@9¾c for shoulders; bulk shoulders 7½c; loose 9c; packed do 10c. Receipts of Flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 5,000 bush; corn 1600 bush; oats 1600 bush; barley 400 bush; rye 100 bush; hogs 1000 head. The weather is warm and has moderated somewhat, but is still freezing sharply.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, November 30.—Flour is in good demand for spring extras, but other grades neglected. Wheat dull; 240 bush No. 2 Chicago spring at $1,87; 1,000 bush do at $1,86; 1,000 bush do at $1,80. Corn dull and lower; 15,500 bush No. 2 old western at $1,08@1, new Toledo quoted at $1,00@1,01. Oats dropped; 3,000 bush western at 69c. Rye 30,000 bu western for distillery at $1,50. Barley; $1,45 for No. 2 Canada West; $1,30 for Western. Pork dull at $21,50 for new heavy, and $20,50 for light. High wines nominal. Receipts—Flour 127,000; corn, 5,000; oats, 7,000; rye 32,000; barley 28,000 bush; flour 3,000 bbls. Shipments—none. Exports of the season—Flour 2,500 bbls; wheat 1,000 bush; corn 1,000 bush; oats 9,500 bush; barley 1,200,000; rye 705,000. Imports for the season—flour 1,373,000 bbls; grain of all kinds 41,000,000 bush.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and steady and the demand moderate; sales at $9,75@11,50 for double extra spring; $10,50 @12,00 for double extra winter; $12,50@ 14,00 for double and treble extra white. Buckwheat flour steady and unchanged at $1,10@1,50. Rye flour quiet and steady with a moderate demand at $8@8,50. Wheat dull and unchanged, and prices nominal; No. 1 spring at $1,60; No. 2 do at $2,45; No. 1 Milwaukee at $2,60@2,65. Corn dull and lower; sales of No. 1 mixed held at $1,02; new shelled 96@98c. Oats unchanged but dull; No. 1 State 65c. Rye nominally unchanged and quiet at $1,20. Barley dull; sales and western. Barley quiet and nominal; no sales reported. Petroleum dull and inactive; free held at 41@42c; bonded 32@34c.

New Orleans Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—Sugar quiet; good to fair, 11¾c; prime 12c. Molasses dull; Louisiana common, 45@55c; choice, 80@ 85c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—new, at 98c; prime extra, $1,00@1,02; white, $1,02@1,05. Corn quiet and firm at $1,07@1,10. Oats better at 80c. Pork dull; asking $23. Bacon dull; shoulders, 11@11½c; rib, 13½@14c; clear sides, 15¼@15½c. Cotton is in fair demand; middling, 13½c; sales 4,700 bales; receipts, 4,412 bales; exports, 8,649 bales. Sterling, 45¾. Exchange New York Sight ½ discount. Gold, 138.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—Receipts flour 3,000 bbls; market dull. Receipts wheat 2,100 bu; market dull and lower; sales No. 2 at $1,75@1,76 for new and $1,80 for old. Corn unsettled; old 61 to 62c; new 57 to 58c. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bush at 32@33c for No. 2; 29c for new. Oats active and firm; sales 1,000 bush at 70c for No. 2. Barley steady, at $1,50@1,60 for No. 2; $1,30 for No. 3. Barley quiet; $ 00 bush, at $1,30 for No. 2. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Receipts of Wheat 15,752 bush; very dull and nominally lower; small sales of White Western. $2,90@2,92½; Rye firm; sales 12,200 bus Canada in bond at $1,07. Barley scarce and firm. Malt quiet; sales 500 bush, part on private terms. Corn; receipts 81,253 bus; about 10 lower; sales 59,000 bus at $1,25 for new yellow; $1,26 for old do; $1,27 for do afloat; $1,30 for new do., and $1,22@1,25 for new yellow Western. State opened firmer, but closed dull; receipts 13,736 bus; sales 36,000 bus at 80@80½c for Western afloat. The Banks of Crawford county are one of the institutions chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with which Mr. Culver was concerned and which he obtained a charter as a National Bank, with a capital of $400,000. At the time of obtaining its charter as a National Bank, it had on a State circulation outstanding of some $300,000, which Mr. Culver professed to have secured by an adequate deposit of United States bonds with the house of Culver, Penn & Co., in New York, but which were never actually sold to the bank, hence (at least to a good degree) its downfall or the suspension of Culver, Penn & Co. Owing to the fact of the large outstanding circulating of the old bank it had never been supplied with National currency. During the past year the bank appointed an assignee and closed up its liquidation. Subsequent to the period when the institution became a National Bank, it became indebted to Culver, Penn & Co. in the sum of $14,000, in payment of which (after its suspension) they tendered a number of notes in favor of the institution under its charter from the State, which the plaintiff refused to receive and brought suit for the debt. Under instructions from the Court the jury rendered a verdict against the plaintiff on the claim for the principal, and against the bank for the interest the tender made not proving to have been sufficient to cover the interest. The case is of some consequence from the fact of several cases pending of like nature.

Cincinnati Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Flour firm family $10,00. Wheat in better demand, with sales of 12,000 bus, at $2,40 for No. 1 winter and $2,35 for No. 2; millers from the interior were buying. Corn unchanged; new car 75c, old No. 1 92@93c. Oats in light supply and firmer; 51@52c for No. 2 at the outside rate. Rye unchanged. Barley in good demand at $1,60@1,85 for fall and $1,90@2,00 for spring. Cotton very firm; prices nominal at 14c for middling. Tobacco unchanged; sales of 82 hhds and 50 boxes at $5,00@8,00 for lugs and $10@25 for leaf. Whisky unchanged and dull. Mess Pork very firm at $20 for old and $22@22,50 for new; the latter rate was the one asked at the close for new. Green Meats held at 7¼, 9½@9¾c at the close, with a good demand, and all offered was taken at 7¼, 9¾@10c. Lard firm but quiet at 12c for old and 12¾c for new. Bacon unchanged, with